THE

WESTERN TOURIST

OR

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE

THROUGH THE STATES OF

OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND MISSOURI,

AND THE TERRITORIES OF

WISCONSIN AND IOWA:

BEING AN ACCURATE AND CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE, TERRITORY, AND COUNTY.

ALSO, DESCRIBING ALL THE PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES, CANALS, RAILROADS, AND THE DISTANCES BETWEEN THE TOWNS.

ACCOMPANIED WITH A CORRECT MAP,

SHOWING THE TOWNSHIP LINES OF THE UNITED STATES' SURVEYS, THE BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES, POSITION OF VILLAGES, ETC.

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STEREOTYPED BY
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PREFACE.

THE great region of the North and West comprehended in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, is daily becoming more and more important and interesting. Its vast resources are in a state of rapid development; industry and enterprize, aided by enlightened legislation, are calling forth its energies, and the prophetic declaration that "*westward the star of empire takes its way*," is advancing to its fulfilment. A few years since, this region, then denominated the "far west," was regarded as the outskirts of civilization, it is now (the greatest proportion of it) the residence of an active, enterprizing and intelligent population. Cities have sprung up as if by magic; agriculture, manufactures and commerce flourish; literature, science and the arts are extending their healthful and invigorating influence throughout the country. Blessed with a soil unsurpassed in fertility and a salubrious climate, and possessing, by means of its great rivers and lakes, advantages for trade and commerce, it must, ere the lapse of many years, enjoy all the advantages that can render a country prosperous and a people happy.

Under the head of each *State* will be found its respective

boundaries and extent—Face of the Country—Rivers and Lakes—Form of Government—Sketch of each County—&c.

To the traveling community, this book will be a desideratum, embodying as it actually does, all the stage and steamboat routs, locations of Canals and Rail-Roads, with Tables of distances, &c.

The map attached to this work has been carefully reduced from the *Government Surveys*, and is the most complete general map of the *Western States* yet published.

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GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

ST. LAWRENCE AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEYS.

The country delineated by this work is occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri; and the Wisconsin and Iowa Territories, known as the north-western States and Territories, which are embraced in the upper sections of the two great Valleys of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi.

The St. Lawrence Valley or Basin, contains the five great western lakes, and bounds the greater part of the northern frontier of the United States. Beginning at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it extends nearly to the sources of the Mississippi, a distance of about 1800 miles; and is computed to contain 511,930 square miles of surface; 72,930 of which are covered with water. It may be divided into three great, but unequal parts; the upper, middle and lower. The first, in form of a rhomb, has an area of about 90,000 square miles, one-third of which is occupied by Lake Superior, its length is about 500 miles, with a mean breadth of 80, mean depth 900 feet, elevated 624 feet above the Ocean level. Into this reservoir are poured upwards of 50 rivers, none of which are of much importance. Though individually small, the quantity of water supplied collectively by the numerous tributaries of Lake Superior,

must be very great. The whole mass, composing a large river, is forced through the Straits of St. Mary, a distance of 60 miles, into Lake Huron. Sault St. Marie, a fall of 22 ft. 10 in. in half a mile, is the largest of three rapids which obstruct navigation.

The middle division forms a quadrangle of about 160,000 square miles, having the three great central lakes, Michigan, Huron and Erie in its lowest depressions. Lake Michigan is a great chasm of 800 feet in depth below its surface, about 300 miles long by 65 mean width, and elevated 579 feet above tide level. The streams which fall into it are generally small, but very numerous. Lake Michigan communicates with Lake Huron by the Straits of Mackinac. Lake Huron is an expanded triangular body of water, and is divided into two unequal parts by the Manitoulin islands, and a peninsular projecting from its south-east side. Between the north-eastern shore and the Manitoulin group, extends a strait of 200 miles in length, with a mean width of about 30 miles. The mean breadth of the lake is 95 miles, and occupies an area of 19,000 square miles, receiving the vast discharge of Lake Superior and Michigan in its north-western angle, Lake Nipissing on its north-eastern, and several minor streams. These accumulated waters are discharged from its southern extremity by the Strait of St. Clair, a distance of 35 miles, with a rapid current, into Lake St. Clair. Lake St. Clair is a small, shallow, circular expansion of about 20 miles in diameter. It empties into Lake Erie by the Detroit *Strait*. Lake Erie forms the most southern part of the middle basin of the St. Lawrence. It is elevated 560 feet above tide level, and lies 19 ft. 3 in. below the level of Lake Huron.

Its form is elliptical, but much elongated, 280 miles in length, and but little exceeding 50 miles in breadth at its widest parts, average depth 200 feet. This congregated mass of waters from the upper lakes, and the many tributaries of Erie, in their course through the Niagara Strait or River, are precipitated down the Great Falls of Niagara, into the lower basin of the St. Lawrence; when, after a distance of 14 miles from the falls, they are again expanded and form Lake Ontario, whose mean length is 180 miles, width 30. The St. Lawrence River after a course of 692 miles connects it with the Atlantic, and is the second river in magnitude in America; it is 100 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the largest class 400 miles from the ocean.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have already seen that no considerable rivers run into the lakes of the St. Lawrence; and this may prepare us for the fact, which is obvious on inspecting the map, that many of the streams which empty into the Mississippi rise very near to the lakes Take for example the Ohio, which rises within five miles of Lake Erie, and there are many similar cases. It is a remarkable fact, that no mountains or grounds of considerable elevation, divide the tributaries of the lakes from those of the Mississippi Valley On the contrary, the waters of Lake Michigan are so nearly on a level with the Des Plaines, (a continuation of the Illinois,) which flows into the Mississippi, that in seasons of great flood their waters not only mingle, but boats have been known to pass from the one into the other. The Valley of the Mississippi

embraces all that part of the United States lying between the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains, and the Chippewayan or Rocky Mountains; the waters of which are discharged through the mouths of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

This great central valley may be divided into four parts. First, the portion between the lakes and the Alleghany Mountains; this is traversed by the Ohio, and its numerous confluents. Second, the portion between the lakes and the Missouri, this is traversed by the Mississippi proper. Third, the portion occupied by the Missouri itself, including the course of the River Platte. Fourth, the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, with the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

The Ohio Valley is subdivided by the river into two unequal sections, leaving on the right or north-west side 80,000, and on the left or south-east side, 116,000 square miles. The Ohio river flows in a deep ravine, which forms a common recipient for the waters drained from both slopes. The length of the ravine, in a direct line from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, is 540 miles, but by following the serpentine course of the Ohio, is a distance of 948 miles. *"The hills are generally found near the rivers or larger creeks, and parallel to them on each side, having between them the alluvial valley through which the stream meanders, usually near the middle, but sometimes washing the foot of either hill. Perhaps the best idea of the topography of this region

* Bourne.

may be obtained, by conceiving it to be one vast elevated plain, near the center of which the streams rise, and in their course wearing down a bed or valley, whose depth is in proportion to their size or the solidity of the earth over which they flow. So that our hills, with some few exceptions, are nothing more or less than cliffs or banks made by the action of the streams, and although these cliffs or banks on the rivers or large creeks approach the size of mountains, yet their tops are generally level like the remains of an ancient plain." The tributaries of the Ohio which flow from the Alleghany Mountains are, from their sources nearly to their mouths, mountain torrents, and have their courses generally in deep channels, and often through deep chasms with perpendicular banks of limestone; those flowing from the north-west, rise in the table-land forming the dividing ridge between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, with a slight current, but increase in their velocity until they unite with the Ohio. In its natural state, the valley of the Ohio was for the most part covered with a dense forest, but the central plain presents an exception. As far east as the sources of the Muskingum, commenced open savannahs, covered with grass and devoid of timber. Like the plain itself, those savannahs expand to the westward and open into immense natural meadows, known under the denomination of prairies. The Ohio from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi, a course of nine hundred and forty-eight miles, falls only about 400 feet, or about 5 inches in a mile. This river, and its principal branch the Alleghany, are in a striking manner gentle as respects currents; and from Olean, in the state of New-York, to the Mississippi, over a dis-

tance of 1160 miles, following the streams, at a moderately high flood, it meets (excepting the rapids at Louisville) with not a single serious natural impediment. The Monongahela more impetuous, is yet navigable far into Virginia. On the north-west side of the valley, the rivers are extremely rapid. Rising on a table-land from 300 to 100 feet above their mouths, and in no instance having a direct course of 300 miles, the streams, though falling gradually, are almost torrents. The Big Beaver, Muskingum and Hockhocking, have direct falls; but the Sciota, Miami and Wabash, though rapid, have no falls that seriously impede navigation.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Mississippi rises in Lat. 47° 10′, N., Lon. 95° 54′, W., surrounded by an immense marshy plain, indented with small lakes abounding with fish and wild rice, and elevated 1500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico It is a circumstance peculiar to this river, that the physiognomy of nature around its head bears so strong resemblance to that of its estuary. A difference of 19 degrees of latitude precludes much similarity in vegetable or stationary animal production. But, says Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited the sources in the month of July, "the migratory water fowl found there at that time of the year, are very nearly the same which flock in countless millions over the Delta in December, January, February and March. It is also deserving of remark, that its sources lie in a region of almost continual winter, while it enters the Ocean under the latitude of perpetual verdure." On a view of the particular valley

of the Mississippi, its general sameness first strikes the eye. No chains or groups of mountains rise to vary the scene. Over so wide a space as 180,000 square miles, some solitary elevations exist, which, for want of contrast, are dignified by the name of mountains; but few continuous tracts of equal extent, affords so little diversity of surface.

The upper part of the Mississippi is traversed by numerous falls and rapids of inconsiderable descent, until, after a meandering course of 420 miles, it precipitates its waters down the Falls of St. Anthony, 16½ feet perpendicular; and 9 miles below, receives its largest confluent, the St. Peters, which rises among the sacred red-pipestone quarries of the Indians. The Mississippi from the St. Peters to some distance below Galena, flows in small streams, (with the exception of Lake Pepin, an expansion of 20 miles in length and 5 in width,) curling among a multitude of islands, which in the summer season are clothed with grass, flowers and forest trees; and so thickly covered, that it is said, there are but three places between Prairie du Chien and St. Peters river, a distance of 220 miles, where you can see across the river. The bluffs which bound the river are delightful to the eye, running frequently in high and continuous ridges, then divided by valleys and streams entering the river; and are covered to the summit with the same splendid verdure as the islands.

The Mississippi after a distance of 990 miles from its source, and receiving in its course from the east, the Chippewa, Wisconsin, Rock and Illinois rivers, and many smaller streams; and from the west, the St. Peters, Up. Iowa, Turkey, Makoqueta, Wapsipinecon, Iowa, Des Moine and Salt rivers, and many

others of less note, unite and mingle its bright waters with the dark Missouri.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI.

The Missouri rises in the Chippewayan or Rocky Mountains. As viewed from the course of this river, the mountains rise abruptly out of the plains, which lie extended at their base, and tower in peaks of great height, which render them visible at an immense distance. They consist of ridges, knobs and peaks, variously disposed, among which are interspersed many broad and fertile valleys. The more elevated parts are covered with perpetual snow, which give them at a distance, a most brilliant appearance. They are covered with a scattering growth of scrubby pine, oak, cedar and furze. The Missouri rises far within the bosom of the mountains, and is divided by a single ridge from the waters of the Columbia, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. In its early course, it flows through small but beautiful and fertile valleys, deeply embosomed amidst the surrounding heights, and forms a variety of islands in its progress, till at length it issues from these verdant recesses by a rocky pass, which has not unaptly been called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains.

* For five and three quarter miles these rocks rise on both sides of the river, perpendicularly from the water's edge, to the height of nearly 1,200 feet. The river (three hundred and fifty yards in width) seems to have forced its channel through this solid mass; but so reluctantly has it given way, that, during the

* Lewis and Clark.

whole distance, the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot, except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the waters and the towering perpendicular of the mountains. The convulsion of the passage must have been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountains, which are strewed on both sides of the river, the trophies, as it were, of the victory. This extraordinary range of rocks is called the "Gates of the Rocky mountains." At the junction of the Yellow-Stone and the Missouri, the river by either branch has flowed more than a thousand miles. A few miles below the influx of the Yellow-Stone, the Missouri has reached its utmost northern bend, in N. Lat. 48° 20′; and curves, by a regular sweep of 200 miles, to the Mandan villages. The Platte and Kansas are two great confluents of the Missouri, rising in the same mountains, and flowing eastwardly, the former 700, and the latter 600 miles. The Platte derives its name from the circumstance of its being broad and shoal; its average width being about 1,200 yards, exclusive of the islands it embosoms, with a rapid current, and is fordable almost every where. The character of the Kansas is nearly similar, being navigable only in high freshets, and then not exeeeding 200 miles from its mouth. Grand and Chariton on the north, and Osage and Gasconade on the south, (navigable streams,) are tributaries of the Missouri. After a direct course of 1,870 miles, and a meandering one of 3,000, the Missouri unites with the Mississippi. The valley of the Missouri occupies an area of 523,000 square miles. Three remarkable features exist in it—first, the turbid character of its waters;

second, the very unequal volumes of the right and left confluents; and third, the immense excess of the open prairies over the river lines of the forest. In the direction of the western rivers, the inclined plane of the Missouri extends 800 miles from the Chippewayan mountains, and rather more than that distance from south to north, from the southern branches of the Kansas, to the extreme heads of the northern confluents of the valley. * "Ascending from the lower verge of this widely extended plain, wood becomes more and more scarce, until one naked surface spreads on all sides. Even the ridges and chains of the mountains partake of these traits of desolation. The traveler in those parts, who has read the descriptions of central Asia by Tooke or Pallas, will feel, on the higher branches of the Missouri, a resemblance at once striking and appalling. He will regret how much of the earth's surface is doomed to irremediable silence, and if near the Chippewayan heights in winter, he will acknowledge, that the utmost intensity of frost in Siberia and Mongolia has its full counterpart in North America, on similar, if not on lower latitudes." "But of all the characteristics which distinguish the Missouri and its confluents, the few direct falls, or even rapids, is certainly the most remarkable. Between Dearborne's and Maria's rivers, the stream leaves the Chippewayan range by rolling over ledges of rocks for a distance of 18 miles, after which this overwhelming mass of water, though every where flowing with great rapidity, no where swells into a lake, or rolls over a single cataract, in a distance of at least 3,500 miles, to the

* Darby.

Gulf of Mexico. If, therefore, the Amazon is excepted, the Missouri and its continuation, the Mississippi, afford the most extended, uninterrupted line of river navigation which has ever been discovered."

VALLEY OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

After being joined by the Missouri, the Mississippi makes a direct course of 820, or following its meanderings, 1,265 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico. In no circumstance is the physical geography of the United States more remarkable than in the extreme inequality of the two opposing planes, down which are poured the confluents of the Mississippi, below the influx of the Ohio. The western inclined plane, falling from the Rocky mountains, sweeps over upwards of 800 miles; while the eastern, sloping from the Appalachian, has not a mean width of 100 miles. The rivers which drain the two slopes are, in respective length, proportionate to the extent of their planes of descent. Although Red river exceeds a comparative course of 800 miles, the Arkansas of 1,000, and White river of 400, the longest stream from the opposite slope falls short of 200 miles. The alluvian brought down by such volumes of water as those of White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, explains satisfactorily the reason why the Mississippi infringes so often on the eastern, and no where below the Ohio touches the western bluffs. The lower valley of the Mississippi is the most variegated section of the United States. * "Every form of landscape, every trait of natural physiognomy, and an exhaustless

* Darby.

quantity, with an illimitable specific diversity of vegetable and metallic productions, are found upon this extensive region. It is flanked on the east by a dense forest, and on the west by the naked ridges and spires of the Chippewayan mountains; while the deep entangled woods of the Mississippi stand in striking relief against the expansive prairies of the Arkansas and Red rivers."

INUNDATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The spring floods to which the Mississippi is subject, are remarkable for their long and steady continuance; a circumstance highly favorable to inland navigation. It is obvious, on a glance at the different regions from whence the waters are drawn, that the rivers must be high at different periods of the year. It is evident, also, that in the breaking up of winter, the water in the same valley is drawn from its sources gradually; when, as in the case of the Mississippi, the river flows from the poles towards the equator. Similar remarks apply to the Ohio and the Arkansas; so that the duration of the flood season is thus lengthened, while the quantity of water in a given time is moderated. Generally, the Red river flows out in February, or early in March. The great flood from the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Upper Mississippi, commences early in March, and attains its full height in the middle of June. Abating from the latter period, it has nearly subsided by the first of August, when the retarded flow of the Missouri arrives to complete the annual inundation.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of the Mississippi Valley may be arranged under three natural divisions—the forest, or thickly timbered, the barrens, and prairie country. The timber most abundant in this territory are the oak, of various species, black and white walnut, ash of the several varieties, elm, sugar-maple, honey-locust, birch, buck-eye, hack-berry, linden, hickory, cotton-wood, white and yellow pine, peccan, mulberry, sycamore, box, sassafras, persimmon, with several others. The undergrowth consists principally of red bud, paw-paw, sumach, plum, crab-apple, dog-wood, hazel, spice-bush, grape vines, green brier, &c. The trees are very luxuriant in their growth, and are frequently found of a stupendous size.

Barrens are a species of country of a mixed character, uniting forest and prairie. They are covered with scattered oaks, rough and stinted in their appearance, interspersed with patches of hazel, brush-wood, and tough grass. The appearance of this description of country led the early settlers to suppose, that the scantiness of the timber was owing to the sterility of the soil, and hence, the title thus ignorantly given, became of universal application to this extensive tract of country. It is ascertained, however, that those "barrens" have as productive a soil as can be found in the western states—healthy, more rolling than the prairies, and abounding with that important requisite, good springs. The fire passes over these "barrens" in the fall, but owing to the insufficiency of the fuel, is not able to destroy entirely the timber. The farmer may settle, without hesitation

on any part of this land, where he can find timber enough for his present wants, for the soil is better adapted to all the purposes of farming and changes of the seasons, than the deeper and richer mould of the prairies.

The next, and far most extensive surface, is the "openings," the rich level, or rolling prairies, interspersed with belts and points of timber, and the vast sterile prairies of the Far West.

And first, the "oak openings," so termed from their distinctive feature of the varieties of oak which are scattered over them, interspersed at times with pine, black walnut, and other forest trees, which spring from a rich vegetable soil. The surface is ordinarily dry and rolling, with trees of a moderate growth. Among the "oak openings," are found some of the most lovely landscapes of the west; and for miles and miles, a varied scenery of natural growth, with all the diversity of gently swelling hill and dale—here, trees grouped or standing single; and there, arranged in long avenues, as though planted with human hands, with slips of open meadow between. Sometimes the "openings" are dotted with numerous clear lakes, and form scenes of enchanting loveliness. They are fed by subterraneous springs, or the rains; and few having any apparent outlet, lose their surplus waters by evaporation. Michigan and Illinois abound with these oak openings. The rich "rolling prairie" forms the second division, which presents other features, and in a great degree another vegetation. These prairies abound with the thickest and most luxuriant belts of forest; or, as they are termed, "timbers," scattered over the open face of the country, in bands or patch-

es of every possible form and size, generally following the meanders of the water courses, sometimes at short distances, at other times, miles and miles apart. They present wide and slightly undulating tracts of the rankest herbage and flowers, many ridges and hollows filled with purple thistles, and ponds filled with aquatic plants. In Missouri, they occupy the higher portions of the country; the descent to the wooded "bottoms" being invariably over steep and stony declivities. The depth and richness of the soil on these lands are almost incredible, and the edges of the timbered strips are the favorite haunt of the emigrant settler and backwoodsman, in quest of game. Over these rolling "prairies" the fire commonly passes in the autumn, and to this cause is attributed their want of trees; as, whenever a few years elapse without the fire touching a district, the thick sown seeds of the slumbering forest, with which the rich vegetable mould is laden, spring up from the green sod of the prairies. The surface is first covered with brush-wood, composed of sumach, hazel, wild cherry, and oak; and if the conflagrations be kept out, other forest trees follow. The third division is the vast boundless prairies of the "Far West," unbroken, save by the forest, rising on the alluvian of some water course below their level, or by the skirts of knotted and harsh oak-wood, of thick and stinted growth. The prairies occupy the highest part of the table-land, toward the sources of the great rivers and their tributaries. They abound with abrupt and peculiarly shaped flinty hills, swelling up from the general level; great salt plains, and occasionally with isolated rocks rising from the surface, with perpendicular sides, as though cut by the hand

of man, standing alone in the midst of these prairies a wonder to the Indian and the trapper. They are seldom perfectly level. As you advance, one immense sea of grass swells to the horizon after another, unbroken, for miles, by rock or tree. They are the home of the bison, and the hunting ground of the roving bands of the red men of the West.

CLIMATE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

* "We may conceive four distinct climates between the sources and the outlet of the Mississippi. The first commencing at its source and terminating at Prairie du Chien, corresponds pretty accurately to the climate between Montreal and Boston, with this difference, that the amount of snow falling in the former is much less than in the latter region. The growing of gourd seed corn, which demands a higher temperature to bring it to maturity, is not pursued in this region. The Irish potatoe is raised in this climate in the utmost perfection. Wheat and cultivated grasses succeed well. The apple and pear tree require fostering and southern exposure to bring fruit to perfection. The peach tree has still more the habits and the delicacy of a southern stranger, and requires a sheltered declivity with a southern exposure, to succeed at all. Five months in the year may be said to be under the dominion of winter. For that length of time, the cattle require shelter in the severe weather, and the still waters remain frozen. The second climate extends over the opposite States of Missouri and Illinois in their whole extent

* Flint.

or the country between 43° and 37°. Cattle, though though much benefitted by sheltering, and often needing it, here seldom receive it. It is not so favorable for cultivated grasses as the preceding region. Gourd seed corn is the only kind extensively planted. The winter commences with January and ends with the second week in February; the ice in the still waters after that time thaws. Wheat, the inhabitant of a variety of climates, is at home as a native in this. The persimmon and the paw-paw are found in its whole extent. It is the favored region of the apple, the pear and the peach. Snow neither falls deep nor lies long. The Irish potatoe succeeds to a certain extent, but not as well as in the former climate; but this disadvantage is supplied by the sweet potatoe, which, though not at home in this climate, with a little care in the cultivation, flourishes. The grandeur of the vegetation, and the temperature of March and April, indicates an approach towards the southern regions.

"The third climate extends from 37° to 31°. Below 35°, in the rich alluvial soils, the apple tree begins to fail in bringing its fruit to perfection; apples worth eating are seldom raised much below New Madrid. Below 33°, commences the proper climate for cotton, and here it is the staple article of cultivation. Festoons of long moss hang from the trees and darken the forest, and the palmetto gives to the low alluvial grounds a grand and striking verdure. The muscadine grape, strongly designating the climate, is first found here. Laurel trees become common in the forest, retaining their foliage and their verdure through the winter. Wheat is no longer seen as an article of cultivation, but the fig-tree brings its fruit to full maturity.

"Below this limit to the gulf, is the fourth climate, the region of the sugar-cane and the orange-tree. It would be, if cultivated, the region of the olive. Snow is no longer seen to fall, except a few flakes in the coldest storms; the streams are never frozen; winter is only marked by nights of white frosts and days of north-west winds, which seldom last longer than three days in succession, and are followed by south winds and warm days.

"In such a variety of climate and exposure, in a country alternately covered in one point with the thickest forests, and in another spreading out into grassy plains, and with almost every shade of temperature, there must necessarily be generated all the forms and varieties of disease that spring simply from climate. Emigrants will always find it unsafe to select their residence near stagnate waters, and the rich and heavy timbered alluvians; yet these from their fertility, and the ease in which they are brought into cultivation, are the points most frequently selected. The rich plains of the Sciota were the graves of the first settlers, but they have long since been brought into cultivation, and have lost their character for insalubrity. Hundreds of places in the west, which were selected as residences by the first emigrants on account of their fertility, and which were at first regarded as haunts of disease and mortality, have since become healthy. Wherever the 'bottoms' are wide, the forest deep, the surface level and sloping back from the river, and the vegetation rank—wherever the rivers overflow, and leave stagnate waters that are only carried off by evaporation—wherever there are in the 'bottoms,' ponds and lagoons to catch and retain the rains, and the overflow, it may be assumed as a general maxim

that such places are unhealthy. Emigrants have scarcely ever paused long enough, or taken sufficient care in selecting their residences as a place of salubrity. A deep 'bottom,' a fertile soil, the margin of some navigable stream, are apt to be the determining elements of their choice. The forest is levelled, hundreds of trees moulder and putrify about the cabin, the stagnate waters which, while shielded from the action of the sun by the forest, had remained comparatively innoxious, exposed now to the burning rays of the sun, and rendered more deleterious by being filled with trunks and branches of decaying trees, and all kinds of putrid vegetation, become laboratories of miasma, and generate on every side the seeds of disease. When it is known, that such have been precisely the circumstances in which a great portion of the emigrants to the western country have fixed themselves, in open cabins that drink in the humid atmosphere of the night, through a hundred crevices, in a new and untried climate, under a higher temperature, a new diet and regimen, and perhaps, under the depressing influence of severe labor and exposure, need we wonder, that the country has acquired a character of unhealthiness. Yet, where the forest is cleared away, and the land has been for a sufficient time under cultivation, and is sufficiently remote from stagnate waters, generally may be considered as healthy as any other country. It is a very trite, but a true and important remark, that in proportion as the country becomes opened, cultivated, and peopled—in proportion as the redundance and rankness of natural vegetation is replaced by that of cultivation, the country becomes more healthy."

Dr. Drake remarks—" The diseases of this portion

of the great valley are few, and prevail chiefly in summer and autumn. They are the offspring of the combined action of intense heat and marsh exhalation. Those who migrate from a colder climate to the southern Mississippi states, should observe the following directions. 1st. To arrive there in autumn, instead of spring or summer. 2d. If practicable, to spend the hottest part of the first two or three years in a higher latitude. 3d. To select the healthiest situation. 4th. To live *temperately*. 5th. To preserve a regular habit. Lastly. To avoid the heat of the sun, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon; and above all the *night air*. By a strict attention to these rules, many would escape the diseases of the climate, who annually sink under its baneful influence."

Mr. Peck observes—"The same causes for disease exist in Ohio as in Missouri; in Michigan as in Illinois; in Kentucky and Tennessee as in Indiana. All those states are more infested with maladies which depend on variations of temperature, than the states farther south. All have localities where intermittents and agues are found, and all possess extensive districts of country where health is enjoyed, by a large proportion of emigrants. There is some difference between a heavily timbered and a prairie country, in favor of the latter, other circumstances being equal. Changes, favorable to continued health, are produced by the settlements and cultivation of the country. In fine, I am prepared to give my opinion, *decidedly*, in favor of this country and climate. I would not certainly be answerable for all the bad locations, the imprudence and whims of all classes of emigrants, which may operate unfavorable to health."

PUBLIC LANDS.

All the lands owned by the United States are surveyed under one system. The General Land Office is established at Washington city. Several offices, each under the direction of a surveyor general, have been established from time to time. The office for the surveys of all public lands in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, is located at Cincinnati. The one for the states of Illinois and Missouri, is at St. Louis. Another recently established for the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, is located at Du Buque. These tracts are subdivided into Land Districts, having an office attached to each. *Meridian* lines are established and surveyed in a line due north from some important point, generally from the junction of some important water courses. These are intersected at right angles with a *base line*. On the meridians, the "townships" are numbered north or south from the *base lines*, and on the base line "ranges" east or west of the *meridian*. The numbers of "ranges" are placed on the accompanying map, in Roman characters. There are six *principal meridians* used in the western states and territories.

The first *principal meridian* is a line due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to the old northern boundary of Ohio, with a base line extending due east on the 41st degree of latitude.

The second *principal meridian* is a line due north from a point on the Ohio river to the northern boundary of Indiana.

The third principal meridian is a line due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,

to the north boundary of Illinois. The base line for the second and third principal meridians commences on the Ohio river, at 38° 30′ north latitude, and extends due west to the Mississippi.

The fourth *principal meridian* commences on the Illinois river, at a point 72 miles due north from its mouth, (here also commences its base line, and runs due west to the Mississippi river.) The meridian continues north (crossing and recrossing the Mississippi river,) to the Wisconsin river, with an additional base line on the north boundary of Illinois, for the surveys in Wisconsin.

The fifth principal meridian is a line beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas river; thence through the states of Arkansas and Missouri, to town 54° north, where it crosses the Mississippi, recrosses into Iowa territory, and continues to the Mississippi river, near Cassville. Its base line extends due west from the mouth of White river to the western boundary of Arkansas.

A sixth principal meridian is used for the state of Michigan, beginning on the south boundary of the State, in a due north direction from the junction of the Maumee and Au Glaize rivers, to the straits of Mackinac, having a base line crossing the peninsula in a due west line from about the center of Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan.

When a meridian and base line have been laid out, township lines are run (at a distance of 6 miles) parallel to the meridian and base lines. These form townships of 6 miles square, containing an area of 36 square miles. Each square mile is termed a section, and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the north-east corner of the township, as in the following diagram :

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Sections are divided in quarter sections of 160 acres each, thus :

Sections are divided into half quarter sections of 80 acres each, thus :

When surveyed, the lands are offered for sale at public auction, but cannot be disposed of at a less price than one dollar and a quarter per acre. That portion not sold at public auction is subject to private entry at any time, for the above price, payable in cash at the time of entry.

Pre-emption rights only give the improver or possessor the privilege of purchasing at the minimum price.

* The sixteenth section is appropriated for the use of schools in the township.

OHIO.

Ohio is bounded north by the State of Michigan and Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south-east and south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and west by Indiana. Length 222 miles. Mean breadth 200 miles, containing 44,400 square miles.

Face of the Country, &c.—The northern parts of the state bordering on Lake Erie, and the interior, are generally level, and in some places wet and marshy. The eastern and south-eastern parts, near the Ohio river, are very uneven, though often rising into very abrupt and broken hills—this section cannot properly be termed mountainous. On the margin of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are strips of alluvial of great fertility. The valleys of the Sciota and the Great and Little Miami, are the most extensive sections of level, rich and fertile lands, in the state. In a state of nature Ohio was, with the exception of some central prairies, covered with a dense forest, to which the fertility of the soil gave a stupendous development. The most extensive prairies are found on the head waters of the Muskingum and Sciota; also near the sources of the Miami river, and the north-western parts of the state. The forest trees most abundant are, the oak of several species, black and white walnut, hickory, maple of different kinds, ash of various species, beech, birch and poplar, sycamore, linden, chestnut, locust, elm, buck-eye, with numerous others. The undergrowth are black-haw, dog-wood, horn-beam, iron-wood, thorn, and grape-vines. The prairies produce large quantities of grass.

All varieties of fruit trees are easily cultivated. The agricultural productions are, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables; considerable attention of late has been paid to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine for exportation, engages the attention of a large proportion of the farmers.

Rivers, &c.—The principal rivers in Ohio, besides the great and beautiful river which gives its name to the state, and forms part of its eastern and its entire southern boundary, are the Mahoning, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and Little and Great Miami, which flow south into the Ohio river. Those which flow northward into Lake Erie are the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula. Lake Erie forms the northern boundary of the state for 160 miles, and is navigable for the largest vessels.

Form of Government.—The Legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both of which collectively, are styled the General Assembly. The representatives are chosen for one year, and for eligibility must be a citizen of the United States, and 25 years of age, having resided in the state one year, and paid a tax. Their number must never exceed 72, nor be less than 36. The Senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one-half nor fall short of one-third, of the number in the House of Representatives. A senator must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The General Assembly has the sole power of enacting all the State laws;

the assent or signature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever. The qualifications of an elector, are, to be one year a resident of the State, 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.

The judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, namely; the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts.

The supreme executive authority is vested in a governor chosen biennally by the people. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state at least four years. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state. both civil and military.

COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

Adams Co. contains about 550 square miles; surface hilly, soil various. The Ohio forms its entire southern boundary, and Brush Creek passes through its center. Pop. in 1840, 13,183. West Union is the county seat.

Allen Co. contains 554 square miles, on the dividing ridge of the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 9,079. Lima is the county seat.

Ashtabula Co., on Lake Erie, contains about 700 square miles; soil good. Principal streams are Grand river, Ashtabula and Conneaut creeks. Pop. 1840, 23,724. Jefferson is the county seat.

Athens Co. contains 740 square miles; surface broken; soil well adapted to grain, &c. Principal streams, Hockhocking river, and Raccoon Creek. Pop. 1840, 19,109. Athens is the county seat.

Bellemont Co. contains 536 square miles; surface very hilly. The Ohio river forms its entire eastern boundary. Indian Wheeling, and Captina creeks, drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 30,901. St. Clairsville is the county seat.

Brown Co. contains 470 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. Ohio river on its southern border. Little Miami river, Eagle, Straight, and White Oak creeks are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 22,715. Georgetown is the county seat.

Butler Co. contains 480 square miles; soil first rate. Drained by the Great Miami and tributaries. The Miami canal crosses it in a northerly direction. Pop. 1840, 28,173. Hamilton is the county seat.

Carroll Co. contains about 400 square miles; soil good for wheat, &c. Drained by the Sandy, Conoten, and the north fork of Yellow Creek. Carrollton is the county seat. Pop. 1840, 18,108.

Champaign Co. contains 349 square miles; surface level, soil excellent. Principal streams, Mad river, and Stony Creek. Pop. 1840, 16,721. Urbana is the county seat.

Clark Co. contains 400 square miles; a fine agricultural county. Drained by the Mad river and the higher branches of the Little Miami. Pop. 1840, 16,883. Springfield is the county seat.

Clermont Co. contains about 450 square miles. The Ohio river washes its southern, and the Little Miami its western border. Drained centrally by the east fork of Little Miami. Pop. 1840, 23,106. Batavia is the county seat.

Clinton Co. contains 400 square miles; surface level, prairie and woodland. Drained by many small streams, principally tributaries of the Little Miami.

Pop. 1840, 15,719. Wilmington is the county seat.

Columbiana Co., area 750 square miles; surface hilly. Principal streams, Little Beaver and branches, furnishing many fine mill seats. Pop. 1840, 40,378. New Lisbon is the county seat.

Coshocton Co. contains 562 square miles; surface hilly, soil fertile. Muskingum, Tuscarawas, and Walhonding rivers, and Kilbuck Creek, are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 21,590. Coshocton is the county seat.

Crawford Co., area 540 square miles; surface level. Drained by the Sandusky and branches. Pop. 1840, 13,152. Bucyrus is the county seat.

Cuyahoga Co., on Lake Erie, containing about 480 square miles; soil generally good. Drained by the Chagrin, Cuyahoga, and Rocky rivers. Pop. 1840, 26,506. Cleveland, the seat of justice, and an incorporated city, is situated on Lake Erie, on the east side of the Cuyahoga river. It is chiefly built upon a plain about 80 feet above the lake; it is very regularly laid out, with wide streets. The harbor has been improved by the U. S. Government by extending piers into the lake about 1,200 feet on each side of the river; its location at the northern termination of the Ohio canal renders it a very important place both for inland and lake navigation. The Ohio canal was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1832—extends from Cleveland to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, a distance of 309 miles; has 152 locks, and lockage to the amount of 12,050 feet. The summit level is 305 feet above Lake Erie, and is 499 above the Ohio river.

Cleveland contains a court-house, a jail, 7 church-

es, and 2 banks. The population in 1825 was 500; 1830, 1,000; 1840, 6,071; and at the present time estimated at 7,000. Distance, 139 miles from Columbus, 130 from Pittsburgh, 170, by water, from Buffalo, and 359 from Washington city.

Dark Co., area about 675 square miles; surface level, prairie and woodland; soil productive. Drained by the tributaries of the Great Miami. Pop. 1840, 13,282. Greenville is the county seat.

Delaware Co. contains about 576 square miles; soil generally good. Sciota and Olentangy rivers, and Alum and Walnut creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 22,060. Delaware is the county seat.

Erie Co., on Lake Erie, contains about 150 square miles; soil productive. Principal stream, Pipe creek. Huron is the county seat. Pop. 1840, 12,599.

Fairfield Co., area 540 square miles; surface generally uneven; some prairie; soil productive. Drained by the Hockhocking and some small tributaries of the Sciota. Pop. 1840, 31,924. Lancaster is the county seat.

Fayette Co. contains about 415 square miles; surface level; soil productive. Deer and Paint creeks are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 10,984. Washington is the county seat.

Franklin Co., area 530 square miles; surface level; soil good on the streams. Drained by the Sciota and branches. Pop. 1840, 25,049. Columbus is the co. seat. *Columbus*, the capital of the state, is situated on the east bank of the Sciota, just below its junction with the Olentangy. The streets run north and south, and east and west, and are from 80 to 120 ft. in width; it contains the state-house, penitentiary, asylum for the deaf and dumb, a market-house, two banks, a

theological seminary, five churches, and thirteen hotels. Pop. 1840, 6,048.

Gallia Co. contains 400 square miles; surface hilly. The Ohio river forms its eastern boundary. Drained centrally by Raccoon creek. Pop. 1840, 13,444. Gallipolis is the county seat.

Geauga Co., on Lake Erie, contains 600 square miles; soil fertile. Principal stream, Cuyahoga river. Pop. 1840, 16,297. Chardon is the county seat.

Green Co. contains about 350 square miles; surface undulating and abounding in fine mill streams. Little Miami and Mad rivers are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 17,528. Xenia is the county seat.

Guernsey Co. contains about 600 square miles; surface hilly; soil fertile. Drained principally by Wills creek. Pop. 1840, 27,748. Cambridge is the county seat.

Hamilton Co. contains about 375 square miles; soil good quality. The Ohio river forms its southern and the Little Miami river its eastern boundary. The Great Miami passes through the western part of the county. Pop. 1840, 80,145. Cincinnati is the county seat. Cincinnati is the largest commercial city in the west, and the 6th in point of population in the U. States. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on two plains, the upper rising by a steep ascent 50 feet above the lower, which is elevated about 60 feet above the river at low water. The shores of the Ohio at this point afford good landing for boats at all seasons of the year; the descent to the river is by a paved area, at the foot of which, steam vessels are moored, and discharge their cargoes on floating wharves, which are rendered necessary by the frequent and rapid fluctuations of the

river. The city, except on the margin of the river, is laid out by streets and alleys crossing each other at right angles. The principal public buildings are, a court-house, jail, hospital, lunatic asylum, 4 market houses, a college, and medical college, lyceum, atheneum, mechanics' institute, theater, 2 museums, 43 churches, a high school, several common schools, banking houses, &c. Cincinnati is a desirable and healthy residence at all seasons of the year. It was first laid out in 1789. In 1795, it was an inconsiderable village, containing only 500 inhabitants. In 1800, it contained 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 9,642; in 1826, 16,230; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338. It is distant from Columbus, 112 miles; Sandusky city, 200; Cleveland, 250; Indianapolis, 120; Frankfort, 85; Nashville, 270; Natchez, 680; New-Orleans, 860; St. Louis, 350; Louisville, 105; Baltimore, 518; Philadelphia, 617; Washington city, 500; New-York, by way of Lake Erie, 900; and from Charleston, 600 miles.

Hancock Co., containing 576 square miles; surface level, soil good. Drained by Blanchard's and Portage rivers. Pop. 1840, 9,986. Findlay is the county seat.

Hardin Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, soil very good. Drained principally by the Sciota river. Pop. 1840, 4,598. Kenton is the county seat.

Harrison Co. contains 365 square miles; surface hilly. Drained by the tributaries of the Ohio and Tuscarawas rivers. Pop. 1840, 20,099. Cadiz is the county seat.

Henry Co. contains 576 square miles; surface level, soil rich. Drained by the Maumee river and

tributaries. Pop. 1840, 2,503. Napoleon is the county seat.

Highland Co. contains 500 square miles; surface rolling, soil good for wheat, &c. Drained by many small streams, affording good mill sites. Pop. 1840, 22,269. Hillsboro is the county seat.

Hocking Co. contains 410 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Drained by the Hockhocking river, and Raccoon and Salt Creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,741. Logan is the county seat.

Holmes Co. contains 312 square miles; soil good. Principal streams, Killbuck and Mohican Creeks. Pop. 1840, 18,088. Millersburgh is the county seat.

Huron Co. contains 625 square miles; soil productive. Principal streams, Huron and Vermillion rivers. Pop. 1840, 23,933. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson Co. contains 480 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Drained by a few small streams. Pop. 1840, 9,744. Jackson is the county seat.

Jefferson Co. contains 396 square miles; surface uneven, soil fertile. Drained by Cross, Short, and Yellow creeks, furnishing good mill sites. Pop 1840, 25,030. Steubenville is the county seat.

Knox Co. contains about 675 square miles; surface very hilly, soil various. Drained principally by the Vernon river, a fine mill stream. Pop. 1840, 29,579. Mount Vernon is the county seat.

Lawrence Co. contains about 396 square miles; surface very hilly, soil various. Drained by the Indian Guyandot, and Symmes' creeks. The Ohio

river forms its southern boundary. Pop. 1840, 9,738. Burlington is the county seat.

Licking Co. contains 650 square miles; surface undulating, soil first rate. Drained by Licking Creek, a good mill stream. Pop. 1840, 35,096. Newark is the county seat.

Logan Co. contains about 360 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Drained principally by Mad river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 14,015. Bellefontaine is the county seat.

Lorain Co., (on Lake Erie,) contains 560 square miles; soil rich. Drained by Black river and Beaver Creek. Pop. 1840, 18,467. Elyria is the county seat.

Lucas Co. contains about 600 square miles; surface level, soil good. Principal stream the Maumee river, Pop. 1840, 9,382. Toledo is the county seat.

Madison Co. contains about 380 square miles, soil good. Drained principally by Darby and Deer creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,025. New-London is the county seat.

Marion Co. contains about 460 square miles; surface level, soil first rate. Drained principally by the Scioto and branches. Pop. 1840, 14,765. Marion is the county seat.

Medina Co. contains 475 square miles; surface high, soil excellent. Drained by the Tuscarawas, Black and Rocky rivers. Pop. 1840, 18,352. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs Co. contains about 425 square miles; surface hilly. The Ohio river forms its south-eastern boundary. Leading and Shade creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 11,452. Chester is the county seat.

Mercer Co. contains 580 square miles; surface

level, soil very rich. Drained by the St. Mary's and Wabash rivers. Pop. 1840, 8,277. St. Mary's is the county seat.

Miami Co. contains 432 square miles; soil very good. Watered by the Miami and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 19,688, Troy is the county seat.

Monroe Co. contains 520 square miles; surface hilly, soil fertile. The Ohio forms its eastern boundary, drained by the little Muskingum, Duck, and Sunfish creeks. Pop. 1840, 18,521. Woodfield is the county seat.

Montgomery Co. contains about 450 square miles; surface level, soil good. Streams, Great Miami, and its tributaries. Pop. 1840, 31,938. Dayton is the county seat.

Morgan Co. contains about 460 square miles; surface hilly, soil fertile. The Muskingum flows through the county from north to south. Pop. 1840, 20,852. M'Connellsville is the county seat.

Muskingum Co. contains 650 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Principal streams, Muskingum river and branches. Pop. 1840, 38,749. Zanesville is the county seat. It is a large and flourishing town.

Paulding Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, soil good. Principal streams, Au Glaize and Maumee rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,034. Paulding is the county seat.

Perry Co. contains 400 square miles; surface hilly, soil good. Drained by small tributaries of the Hockhocking and Muskingum rivers. Pop. 1840, 19,344. Somerset is the county seat.

Pickaway Co. contains about 470 square miles; surface generally level, soil first rate. Sciota river

is the principal water course; Darby, Deer, and Little Walnut creeks are its tributaries. Pop. 1840, 19,725. Circleville is the county seat.

Pike Co. contains about 421 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. The Sciota passes through it from north to south. Pop. 1840, 7,626. Piketon is the county seat.

Portage Co. contains 750 square miles; surface high, soil very productive. Drained by the head waters of the Cuyahoga, Mahoning, and Tuscarawas rivers. Pop. 1840, 22,965. Ravenna is the county seat.

Preble Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, and gently rolling, soil first rate. Drained by Franklin, Four Mile, and St. Clair creeks. Pop. 1840, 19,482. Eaton is the county seat.

Putnam Co. contains 376 square miles; principal streams, are the Au Glaize and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 5,189. Kalida is the county seat.

Richland Co. contains 900 square miles; surface generally rolling, soil first rate. Drained principally by Mohican Creek and branches. Pop. 1840, 44,532. Mansfield is the county seat.

Ross Co. contains about 650 square miles; surface various, soil very fertile. Principal streams, the Sciota and branches. Pop. 1840, 27,460. Chillicothe is the county seat.

Sandusky Co. contains 320 square miles; surface even, soil productive. Principal streams are Portage and Sandusky rivers. Pop. 1840, 10,182. Lower Sandusky is the county seat.

Sciota Co. contains about 600 square miles; surface hilly, soil good. The Ohio river forms its southern boundary, and the Sciota passes through it

from north to south. Pop. 1840,11,192. Portsmouth is the county seat, a large and flourishing place, at the junction of the Sciota with the Ohio, and the southern termination of the Ohio Canal.

Seneca Co. contains 540 square miles; surface level, soil first quality. The Sandusky river passes through it from south to north. Pop. 1840, 18,128. Tiffin is the county seat.

Shelby Co. contains 350 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. Drained by the Miami and branches. Pop. 1840, 12,154. Sidney is the county seat.

Stark Co. contains about 650 square miles; surface level, soil very good. Drained by the Tuscarawas and branches. Pop. 1840, 34,603. Canton is the county seat.

Trumbull Co. contains 875 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Drained principally by the Mahoning river. Pop. 1840, 38,107. Warren is the county seat.

Tuscarawas Co. contains 650 square miles; soil good. The Tuscarawas river passes through the county in a southerly direction. Pop. 1840, 25,631. New-Philadelphia is the county seat.

Union Co. contains 450 square miles; surface level, soil excellent. Drained by some small branches of the Sciota river. Pop. 1840, 8,423. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, soil first rate. Streams, St. Mary's and Little Au Glaize rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,577. Van Wert is the county seat.

Warren Co. contains about 400 square miles; surface undulating, soil excellent. Streams—the

Miami passes its north-western corner, and the Little Miami passes through the county from the north to the south. Pop. 1840, 23,141. Lebanon is the county seat.

Washington Co. contains about 715 square miles; surface generally hilly, soil good. The Ohio river forms its entire south-eastern boundary, and the Muskingum meanders through the county. Pop. 1840, 20,823. Marietta is the county seat, and the first permanent settlement made in Ohio, situated at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio river.

Wayne Co. contains 720 square miles; surface generally level, soil extremely fertile. Principal streams, Lake fork of the Mohican, Chippewa, Killbuck, and Sugar creeks. Pop. 1840, 35,808. Wooster is the county seat.

Williams Co. contains about 650 square miles; surface undulating, soil rich. Principal streams, Maumee, St. Joseph, and Tiftin rivers. Pop. 1840, 4,465 Defiance is the county seat.

Wood Co. contains about 590 square miles; surface level, soil good. The Maumee river passes along its north-eastern boundary, and Portage river through the south-eastern part of the county. Pop. 1840, 5,357. Perrysburgh is the county seat.

Lake Co., situated in the northeast part of the state, and contains 220 square miles. Watered by Grand and Chagrin rivers. Lake Erie lies on its northwest border. Capital, Painesville. Pop. 1840, 13,719.

Ottowa Co., situated in the northeast part of the state, and contains 350 square miles. Drained by Portage and Toussaint rivers. It has Lake Erie on the north. Surface level; soil fertile. Capital, Port Clinton. Pop. 1840, 2,248.

Summit Co., situated in the northeast part of the state, and contains 422 square miles. Surface undulating; soil generally fertile. Drained by Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers. Capital, Akron. Pop. 1840, 22,560.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Ohio canal extends from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, 309 miles. Total length, including its navigable side-cuts, 334 miles. This canal has 152 locks, and the lockage amounts to 12,650 feet. Cost $5,000,000.

The Miami canal is to extend from Cincinnati to Defiance, where it is to join the Wabash and Erie canal. Length 178 miles, 145 miles of which are finished.

The Wabash and Erie canal, 91 miles to the Indiana state line. (See Indiana.)

The Walhonding canal extends from the Ohio canal at Roscoe, 25 miles up the Walhonding river.

The Warren county canal extends from Middletown, on the Miami canal, to Lebanon. Length 22 miles.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal connects the Pennsylvania canal with the Ohio canal at Akron. Length 88 miles.

The Sandy and Beaver canal, designed to connect the Ohio canal at Bolivar, with the Ohio river at the mouth of Little Beaver creek. Length 76 miles.

Mad river and Lake Erie railroad to extend from Dayton to Sandusky city, 153 miles. Finished from Tiffin to Sandusky city, 36 miles.

Sandusky city and Monroeville railroad. Length 16 miles.

INDIANA.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the north by the Lake and State of Michigan; east by the State of Ohio; south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and west by the State of Illinois. Length 260, breadth 150 miles; containing an area of 37,800 square miles. Pop. 1840, 685,866.

Face of the Country, &c.—Indiana is in no part mountainous; that portion bordering on the Ohio, contains much broken, hilly land. The interior part —the valleys of the East and Westforks of White river, present a gentle, undulating country, generally timbered, with occasional strips of rich bottom land on the margin of the streams. The valley of the Wabash, in the lower part, is an undulating surface of forest and prairie; north of Terre Haute, the land is of the first quality, fine forest, occasionally opening into beautiful and fertile prairies. On the St. Joseph's, and across to the head waters of the Maumee, are extensive wet and dry prairies, and heavily timbered lands, with a soil of exhaustless fertility. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee are extensive swamps and marshes. The kinds of timber most abundant are, oaks of various species, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, sugar tree, hickory, elm, sassafras, linden, honey-locust, with some cotton wood, sycamore, hackberry and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables.

Rivers.—The Ohio meanders along the entire southern boundary of the state. The east and west

forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 miles, and are navigable for flat-boats, during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 miles from their mouths. The Wabash river is navigable for steamboats to La Fayette; it interlocks with the head waters of the St. Joseph's and the Maumee. The main branch rises in Ohio, and after a meandering course of more than 200 miles, becomes the boundary between the states of Indiana and Illinois, which it forms for a distance of 120 miles, when it unites with the Ohio river.

Form of Government, &c.—The constitution provides that a census shall be made every 5 years of all free white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years; and the representation of both houses of the General Assembly is apportioned by such enumeration, in such ratio, that the number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed one hundred; and the number of senators not exceeding one-half, nor less than one-third the number of representatives. Every free white male citizen, twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the state one year, is entitled to vote, "except such as shall be enlisted into the army of the United States, or their allies." Elections annually by ballot, on the first Monday in August.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, hold their office for three years.

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such other inferior Courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, direct and establish.

COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Adams Co. contains about 336 square miles; soil good. Principal streams, the St. Mary's and the Wabash rivers. Pop. 1840, 2,264. Capital, Decatur.

Allen Co. contains 650 square miles; surface level, soil rich. The St. Joseph's from the north, and the St. Mary's from the south, join at Fort Wayne, and form the Maumee, which empties into Lake Erie. Drained on the west by the Little river, a branch of the Wabash. Pop. 1840, 5,942. Fort Wayne is the county seat.

Bartholomew Co. contains 396 square miles; surface hilly, soil generally fertile. Principal streams, the east fork of White river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 10,042. Columbus is the county seat.

Blackford Co. contains 182 square miles; surface level, soil good. The Salamanie river passes through the northern part of the county. Pop. 1840, 1,226. Capital, Blackford.

Boone Co. contains 408 square miles; surface level, soil productive. Drained principally by Sugar and Eagle creeks. Pop. 1840, 8,121. Lebanon is the county seat.

Brown Co. contains 310 square miles; surface hilly, soil excellent. Drained by Salt creek and branches. Pop. 2,364. Nashville is the county seat.

Carroll Co. contains 380 square miles; surface level, soil rich, woodland and prairie. Streams, Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers, Deer and Wild-cat creeks. Pop. 1840, 7,819. Delphi is the county seat.

Cass Co. contains 415 square miles; surface level,

soil desirable for cultivation. Eel river falls into the Wabash at Logansport, which passes through the county in a westerly direction. Pop. 1840, 5,480. Logansport, the county seat, contains 6 churches, 12 stores, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Clarke Co. contains 400 square miles; surface rolling and hilly. The Ohio river forms its south-eastern boundary. Drained by Fourteen Mile and Silver creeks. Pop. 1840, 14,595. Charleston is the county seat.

Clay Co. contains 360 square miles; surface generally level. Principal stream, Eel river and branches. Pop. 1840, 5,567. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Clinton Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, soil fertile, some prairie land. Drained by the Sugar and Wild-cat creeks and branches. Pop. 1840, 7,508. Frankfort is the county seat.

Crawford Co. contains about 300 square miles; surface hilly. The Ohio forms part of its southern, and the Big Blue river its eastern boundary. Drained centrally by the Little Blue river. Pop. 1840, 5,282. Fredonia is the county seat.

Daviess Co. contains 420 square miles; surface undulating, with some prairie land. The east fork of White river forms its southern, and the west fork its western boundary. Pop. 1840, 6,720. Washington is the county seat.

Dearborn Co. contains about 380 square miles; surface hilly, soil rich. The Ohio forms its eastern boundary. Principal streams, the Great Miami and White water rivers, Hogan's, Laughery, and Tanner's creeks. Pop. 1840, 19,327. Lawrenceburg, a growing and important town, is the county seat.

Decatur Co. contains about 340 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Clifty, Flat Rock, and Sand creeks, are good mill streams. Pop. 1840, 12,171. Greensburg is the county seat.

De Kalb Co. contains 365 square miles; surface level, woodland and wet prairie. Streams, St. Joseph's river and Cedar creek, and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,968. Auburn is the county seat.

Delaware Co. contains 384 square miles; surface level, soil productive. Streams, Mississinewa and west fork of White river. Pop. 1840, 8,843. Muncietown is the county seat.

Dubois Co. contains 432 square miles; surface rolling, soil fertile. The east fork of White river forms part of its northern boundary, and the Potoka creek passes centrally through the county. Pop. 1840, 3,632. The county seat is located at Jasper.

Elkhart Co. contains 460 square miles; surface level, with convenient proportions of prairie, oak openings, and forest land. The St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, passes through the northern part of the county; Elkhart and Little Elkhart are the other most important streams. Pop. 1840, 660. Goshen is the county seat.

Fayette Co. contains 200 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. The west fork of the White water and branches, are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 9,837. Connersville is the county seat.

Floyd Co. contains 144 square miles; surface rather hilly. The Ohio forms its southeastern boundary. Drained centrally by the Big and Little Indian creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,454. New Albany, the county seat, contains 9 churches, a bank, an insurance company, 2 academies, and 4,226 inhabitants.

Fountain Co. contains 390 square miles; surface undulating, soil very good. The Wabash river forms its northwestern boundary. Coal and Shawnee creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 11,218. Covington is the county seat.

Franklin Co. contains 400 square miles; surface generally level, soil fertile. The White water river passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 13,349. Brookville is the county seat.

Fulton Co. contains 350 square miles; surface level. Tippecanoe river and branches are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 1,993. The county seat is located at Rochester.

Gibson Co. contains 450 square miles; surface rolling. The Wabash and White rivers form its western and northern boundary. Big Pigeon and Potoka creeks are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 8,977. Princeton is the county seat.

Grant Co. contains 415 square miles; surface level. The Mississinewa is the principal water course. Pop. 1840, 4,875. Marion is the county seat.

Greene Co. contains 546 square miles; surface generally level, soil rich. Principal stream, west fork of White river. Pop. 1840, 8,321. Bloomfield is the county seat.

Hamilton Co. contains 400 square miles; surface generally level. Principal streams, the west fork of White river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 9,855. Noblesville is the county seat.

Hancock Co. contains 310 square miles; surface generally level, soil good. Blue river, Brandywine and Sugar creeks, are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 7,535. Greenfield is the county seat.

Harrison Co. contains 470 square miles; surface

rather hilly, soil good. The Ohio river forms its southern boundary. The Big Blue river, and Big and Little Indian creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 12,459. Corydon is the county seat.

Hendricks Co. contains 380 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. Drained by Eel river and Mill and White-lick creeks. Pop. 1840, 11,264. Danville is the county seat.

Henry Co. contains 385 square miles; surface generally level. Drained by Blue river, Fall and Flat Rock creeks. Pop. 1840, 15,128. New Castle is the county seat.

Huntington Co. contains 384 square miles; surface undulating, soil very good. Little, Salamania, and Wabash rivers, are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 1,579. Huntington is the county seat.

Jackson Co. contains 500 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. East fork of White river and branches are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 8,961. Brownstown is the county seat.

Jasper Co. contains 1,050 square miles; surface level, principally prairie. Iroquois river is the principal stream. Pop. 1840, 1,267. Capital, Rensselaer.

Jay Co. contains 370 square miles; surface level, soil good. Drained by the Salamania and Wabash rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,267. Capital, Portland.

Jefferson Co. contains 360 square miles; surface generally hilly, soil good. The Ohio river forms its southern boundary. Drained principally by the Muscatatack and Indian Kentucky creeks. Pop. 1840, 16,614. Madison, on the north bank of the Ohio river, is the county seat.

Jennings Co. contains 380 square miles; surface hilly, soil productive. Principal streams, Muscata-

tack river and Sand creek. Pop. 1840, 8,829. Vernon is the county seat.

Johnson Co. contains 320 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Streams, east and west forks of White river, and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 9,352. Franklin is the county seat.

Knox Co. contains 540 square miles; surface undulating, soil generally very rich. The White river forms its southern and eastern boundary, and the Wabash its western. Pop. 1840, 10,657. Vincennes, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the Wabash river, and is the oldest settlement in Indiana, founded by the French in 1690.

Kosciusko Co. contains 567 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Tippecanoe river. Pop. 1840, 4,170. Warsaw is the county seat.

La Grange Co. contains 380 square miles; surface rolling, soil rich. Drained by Fawn, Elkhart, and Pigeon rivers. Pop. 3,664. Lima is the county seat.

Lake Co. contains 468 square miles; surface various, sand hills on the lake shore, and marshy on the streams, soil in some parts very rich. Lake Michigan forms its northern, and the Kankakee river its southern boundary. Drained by the Calumic river. Capital, Crown Point. Pop. 1840, 1,468.

La Porte Co. contains 460 square miles; surface generally level, soil excellent. Drained by the Kankakee and branches, and Trail creek. Pop. 1840, 8,184. La Porte is the county seat.

Lawrence Co. contains 438 square miles; surface generally hilly. The east fork of White river and branches are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 11,782. Bedford is the county seat.

Madison Co. contains 390 square miles; surface

generally level, soil productive. The west fork of White river and tributaries are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 8,874. Andersontown is the county seat.

Marshall Co. contains 440 square miles; surface level. Drained by the Yellow river. Pop. 1840, 1,651. Plymouth is the county seat.

Marion Co. contains 400 square miles; surface level, soil excellent. Principal streams, west fork of White river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 16,080. *Indianapolis*, the capital of the state, and the county seat of Marion Co., is situated on the east bank of the west fork of White river, and very near the geographical center of the state. It was located in 1820, (the surface of the ground was then covered by a dense forest,) and surveyed and laid out in the spring of 1821. The public buildings are a state-house, a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banks, a female institute, a county seminary, and 2,692 inhabitants.

Indianapolis is west from Cincinnati, 110 miles; from Louisville, 115 miles; and from Washington, D. C., 573 miles.

Martin Co. contains 300 square miles; surface generally hilly, soil productive. Principal stream, east fork of White river. Pop. 1840, 3,875. Mt. Pleasant is the county seat.

Miami Co. contains 380 square miles; surface gently undulating, soil very excellent. The Eel and Wabash rivers pass through the county from east to west. Pop. 1840, 3,048. Peru is the county seat.

Monroe Co. contains 420 square miles; surface uneven. Drained by Bean-blossom and Clear creeks. Pop. 1840, 10,143. Bloomington is the county seat.

Montgomery Co. contains 504 square miles; sur-

face gently undulating, soil rich. Principal streams, Big Raccoon and Sugar creeks. Pop. 1840, 14,348. Crawfordsville is the county seat.

Morgan Co. contains 453 square miles; surface generally rolling, soil good. Streams, west fork of White river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 10,741. Martinsville is the county seat.

Newton Co. contains 640 square miles; surface level, prairie land. Drained by the Iroquois river and Sugar creek. Name changed to Jasper.

Noble Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level. Drained by the Elkhart and Tippecanoe rivers. Pop. 1840, 2,702. Augusta is the county seat.

Orange Co. contains 400 square miles; surface hilly. Drained by Lost and Potoka creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,602. Paoli is the county seat.

Owen Co. contains 396 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. Principal streams, west fork of White river and branches. Pop. 1840, 8,359. Spencer is the county seat.

Parke Co. contains 450 square miles; surface level, soil rich. The Wabash river forms its western boundary, and Big and Little Raccoon, and Sugar creeks, are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 13,499. Rockville is the county seat.

Perry Co. contains 400 square miles; surface hilly, soil good on the streams. The Ohio river forms its eastern and southern boundary. Drained by Anderson's, Bear, Deer, and Oil creeks. Pop. 1840, 4,655. Rome is the county seat.

Pike Co. contains 325 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. White river forms its northern boundary, and Potoka creek passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 4,769. Petersburg is the county seat.

Porter Co. contains 415 square miles; surface generally level, high and barren lands on the lake shore, marshes on the Kankakee, which forms its southern boundary. Streams, Calumic river, Coffee and Salt creeks. Pop. 2,162. Capital, Valparaiso.

Posey Co. contains 450 square miles; surface rolling, soil productive. The Ohio forms its southern, and the Wabash its western boundary. Drained centrally by Big creek. Pop. 1840, 9,683. Mt. Vernon is the county seat.

Pulaski Co. contains 342 square miles; principal stream, Tippecanoe river. Pop. 1840, 561. Capital, Winamac.

Putnam Co. contains 486 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. Drained by Eel river and Raccoon creek. Pop. 16,842. Greencastle is the county seat.

Randolph Co. contains 440 square miles; surface rolling, soil rich. Drained by the Mississinewa, west fork of White, and Whitewater rivers. Pop. 1840, 10,684. Winchester is the county seat.

Ripley Co. contains 400 square miles; surface level, soil good. Drained by the head branches of the Muscatatack river, and Laughery creek. Pop. 1840, 10,392. Versailles is the county seat.

Rush Co. contains 410 square miles; surface rolling, soil productive. Blue and Flat-rock rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 16,454. Rushville is the county seat.

Scott Co. contains 200 square miles; surface rolling, soil productive. Drained by branches of the Muscatatack. Pop. 1840, 4,242. Lexington is the county seat.

Shelby Co. contains 410 square miles; surface level, soil very good. Streams, Blue river, Flat

rock and Sugar creeks. Pop. 1840, 12,005. Shelbyville is the county seat.

Spencer Co. contains 400 square miles; surface rather hilly, soil productive. The Ohio forms its southern boundary, and Little Pigeon creek its western. Drained by Big, Crooked, and Little Sandy creeks. Pop. 1840, 6,305. Rockport is the co. seat.

St. Joseph Co. contains 468 square miles; surface generally level, soil first rate. St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 6,425. South Bend, the county seat, is a rapidly growing place.

Starke Co. contains 432 square miles; principal stream, Kankakee river, with extensive marshes on its borders. Pop. 1840, 149.

Steuben Co. contains 225 square miles; soil good. Drained by Crooked and Fish creeks. Pop. 1840, 2,578. Angola is the county seat.

Sullivan Co. contains 430 square miles; surface rolling, with rich prairies. The Wabash river forms its western boundary. Drained by Busseron, Furman's, and Turtle creeks. Pop. 1840, 8,315. Merom is the county seat.

Switzerland Co. contains 216 square miles; surface various, soil on the bottoms rich. The Ohio forms its eastern and southern boundary. Drained by many small creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,920. At Vevay, the county seat, are many fine vineyards.

Tippecanoe Co. contains 504 square miles; surface level, soil excellent. The Wabash passes through the county in a southerly direction—other streams, Tippecanoe river, and Wild-cat and Wea creeks. Pop. 1840, 13,724. La Fayette, the county seat, has a court-house, 7 churches, 21 stores. Pop. 2000.

Union Co. contains 168 square miles; surface moderately rolling, soil good. Streams, east fork of Whitewater and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 8,017. Liberty is the county seat.

Vanderburg Co. contains 225 square miles; surface high, rolling land. The Ohio forms its southern boundary. Drained principally by Big Pigeon creek. Pop. 1840, 6,250. Evansville, the county seat, contains a court-house, bank, 8 churches, an academy, 45 stores, and 2,500 inhabitants. The Great Wabash and Central canals, are to terminate here.

Vermillion Co. contains 280 square miles; surface high, with bluffs near the streams, soil rich. The Wabash forms its eastern boundary. Principal streams, Vermillion and Little Vermillion rivers, and some small creeks. Pop. 1840, 8,274. Newport is the county seat.

Vigo Co. contains 400 square miles; surface generally level, soil excellent. The Wabash river passes through the county. Drained by Honey, Otter, and Prairie creeks. Pop. 1840, 12,076. Terre Haute, the county seat, contains a court-house, 2 churches, 55 stores, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

Wabash Co. contains 415 square miles; surface various, rich bottoms on the streams. Water courses, Eel, Wabash, and Salamania rivers. Pop. 1840, 2,756. Wabash is the county seat.

Warren Co. contains 350 square miles; surface generally level, large proportion prairie land, soil rich. The Wabash forms its southeastern border. Drained by Big and Little Pine, and Red-wood creeks. Pop. 1840, 5,656. Williamsport is the county seat.

Warrick Co. contains 360 square miles; surface

hilly, soil productive. The Ohio on its southern, and Little Pigeon creek on its eastern border. Drained by the Big Pigeon, Cypress, and several branches of the Little Pigeon creek. Pop. 1840, 6,321. Booneville is the county seat.

Washington Co. contains 540 square miles; surface hilly, soil various. Drained by Big Blue river on the south, and tributaries of White river on the north. Pop. 1840, 15,269. Salem is the county seat.

Wayne Co. contains 420 square miles; surface rather hilly, soil very rich. Streams, east and west branches of Whitewater river, abounding in fine mill sites. Pop. 1840, 23,292. Centerville is the county seat.

Wells Co. contains 372 square miles; surface generally level. The Wabash is the principal stream, affording many fine mill sites. Pop. 1840, 1,822.

White Co. contains 530 square miles; surface level, one-half prairie, soil good. Tippecanoe river is the principal stream. Pop. 1840, 1,832. Monticello is the county seat.

Whitley Co. contains 324 square miles; surface level, soil good. Drained by Eel river. Pop. 1840, 1,237. Capital, Columbia.

Benton, a new Co., recently erected from Jasper. Drained by Sugar and Pine creeks. Surface, principally prairie land.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Wabash and Erie canal, commencing at Toledo, Ohio, and extending along the Maumee river 87¼ miles to the Indiana line, thence along the Maumee and Wabash rivers to La Fayette, a further distance of 99¾ miles. Whole length 187 miles.

The Whitewater canal commences on the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg, and passes up the valley of the Whitewater river 30 miles to Brookville, to be extended north to Cambridge city on the National road.

The Central canal, designed to connect the Ohio at Evansville, with the Wabash and Erie canal at Peru, a distance of 290 miles.

The Northern canal to commence at Fort Wayne and extend across the state to Michigan city on Lake Michigan.

The Terre Haute and Eel river canal to connect the Central with the Wabash and Erie canal.

The Madison and Indianapolis railroad extends from Madison, on the Ohio river, 95 miles to Indianapolis.

Several other canals and railroads have been projected, but very little has been done to them but to survey the routes.

ILLINOIS.

The State of Illinois is bounded on the north by Wisconsin Territory; east by Indiana; south-east and south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and west by the Mississippi, which separates it from the State of Missouri and Iowa Territory. Its extreme length is 378 miles, and its extreme width 210 miles, containing an area of about 55,000 square miles. Pop. 1840, 476,183.

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface is generally level; the southern and northern parts of the state are somewhat broken and hilly, but no where rising to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. That portion of the state, south of a line from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is mostly covered with timber; thence northward, prairie predominates. "The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains, covered with grass, finding no limit to its vision but the distant horizon; while more frequently it wanders from grove to grove, and from one point of woodland to another, charmed and refreshed by an endless variety of scenic beauty." A range of bluffs commence on the margin of the Mississippi, (a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio,) and extends north of the Des Moines Rapids, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, but most generally at a few miles distance, having, between the bluffs and the river, a strip of alluvial formation, of most exhaustless fertility. The soil throughout the state is generally very fertile. The forest trees most abundant are oak of different species, walnut, ash, elm, sugar

maple, locust, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, &c. Lead is a very important mineral production of this state; copper and iron ores exist. Coal abounds in the bluffs; several fine salt springs exist in the southern part of the state. Vegetable productions are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, castor bean, &c.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers form more than two thirds of the boundary of the state. The Big Muddy, Kaskaskia, Illinois and Rock rivers, and many smaller streams, empty themselves into the Mississippi river. Chicago river empties into Lake Michigan. Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash into the Wabash, and Saline and Big Bay creeks into the Ohio river.

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judiciary. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Elections are held biennially, as are the ordinary sessions of the legislature. Senators are elected for four years.

The executive power is vested in the governor, who is elected every fourth year by the electors for representatives; but the same person is ineligible for the next succeeding four years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts, as the general assembly shall from time to time establish.

The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants, twenty-one years of age, who have resided within the state six months preceding the elections, enjoy the right of electors Votes are given *viva voce.*

COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Adams Co. contains 644 sq. miles; soil good, timber and prairie. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Bear and M'Kees creeks, and several smaller streams, drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 14,476. Quincy is the county seat.

Alexander Co. contains 360 sq. miles; soil fertile. The Mississippi on the west, and the Ohio on the southeast. Cash river passes centrally through it. Pop. 1840, 2,242. Unity is the county seat.

Bond Co. contains 360 sq. miles; surface level, soil productive. Principal stream, Shoal creek. Pop. 1840, 5,060. Greenville is the county seat.

Boone Co. contains 428 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and timber, soil excellent. Kishwaukee river and branches drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 1,705. Belvidere is the county seat.

Brown Co. contains 300 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil rich. The Illinois river forms its eastern, and Crooked creek part of its northern boundary. M'Kees creek is the only stream passing through the county. Pop. 1840, 4,183. Capital, Mount Sterling.

Bureau Co. contains 712 sq. miles; surface undulating, some parts level, prairie, and a few small groves of timber, and some swamps. Bureau creek is the principal stream. Pop. 3,067. Capital, Princeton.

Calhoun Co. contains about 240 sq. miles; table land and strips of alluvion on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,741. Gilead is the county seat.

Carroll Co. contains about 430 sq. miles; surface undulating, timber in groves, soil good. The Mississippi river forms its western boundary. Plum and Rush creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 1,023. Savanna is the county seat.

Cass Co. contains 270 sq. miles; surface level, prairie and timber land, soil excellent. Sangamon river forms its northern, and the Illinois its western boundary. Drained by some small streams. Pop. 1840, 2,981. Virginia is the county seat.

Champaign Co. contains 792 sq. miles; surface undulating, large prairies, soil good. Drained by the Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon, Vermillion of the Illinois, and Vermillion of Wabash rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,475. Urbanna is the county seat.

Christian Co. contains about 690 square miles; surface undulating, soil first rate. Principal stream, south fork of Sangamon river. Pop. 1840, 1,878. Edinburg is the county seat.

Clark Co. contains 500 square miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie, soil productive. The Wabash forms part of its eastern boundary. Drained by the north fork of the Embarras and some small creeks. Pop. 1840, 7,453. Marshall is the county seat.

Clay Co. contains 475 square miles; surface level, considerable prairie, some swamp. Principal streams, Little Wabash and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 3,228. Lewisville is the county seat.

Clinton Co. contains 480 square miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie. Streams, Kaskaskia river and branches. Pop. 1840, 3,718. Carlyle is the county seat.

Coles Co. contains 1,240 square miles; surface undulating, rich prairie and timber on the streams. Water courses, Kaskaskia and Embarras rivers. Pop. 1840, 9,616. Charleston is the county seat.

Cook Co. contains 864 square miles; surface undulating, prairie with groves of timber, and some swamp, Lake Michigan on the east. Streams, Calu-

mic, Chicago, and Des Plaines river. Pop. 1840, 9,826. The county seat, Chicago, is the largest town in the state, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the head of the Michigan and Illinois canal, which is intended to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and Mississippi river.

Crawford Co. contains 396 square miles; surface level, prairie and timber land. The Wabash river forms its eastern boundary. Drained by some small streams, tributaries of the Wabash and Embarras rivers. Pop. 1840, 4,422. Palestine is the county seat.

De Kalb Co. contains 648 square miles; surface undulating, prairie, and small groves of timber. Drained by tributaries of the Fox and Rock rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,687. Sycamore is the county seat.

De Witt Co. contains 600 square miles; surface undulating, soil first rate, prairie with timber on the margins of streams. The north fork of Sangamon river, Kickapoo and Salt creeks pass through the county.

Dupage Co. contains 375 square miles; surface undulating, prairie, with groves of timber, soil excellent. Pop. 1840, 3,535. Naperville is the county seat.

Edgar Co. contains 600 square miles; large proportion of prairie land. Drained by Big, Brulette's, and Clear creeks, and Little Embarras river. Pop. 1840, 8,225. Paris is the county seat.

Edwards Co. contains about 200 square miles; surface undulating, some small prairies, soil fertile. Streams, Little Wabash, and Bon Pas creek, which forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 3,070. Albion is the county seat.

Effingham Co. contains 486 square miles; sur-

face slightly undulating, prairie, with timber on the streams. Drained by the Little Wabash river. Pop. 1840, 1,675. Ewington is the county seat.

Fayette Co. contains 684 sq. miles; surface level, prairie and woodland. Streams, Kaskaskia river and branches. Pop. 1840, 6,328. Vandalia is the county seat, and contains about 800 inhabitants.

Franklin Co. contains 410 sq. miles; surface level, with small prairies, soil fertile. Streams, Big Muddy river and branches. Pop. 1840, 3,682. Benton is the county seat.

Fulton Co. contains 850 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and timber land, soil excellent. The Illinois river forms part of its eastern boundary, and Spoon river and Copperas creek are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 13,142. Lewiston is the county seat.

Gallatin Co. contains 750 sq. miles; surface generally level, soil sandy, with excellent salt springs. Ohio and Wabash rivers on the east. Drained centrally by Saline creek and branches. Pop. 1840, 10,760. Equality is the county seat.

Greene Co. contains 540 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and woodland, with perpendicular bluffs near the Illinois, soil good. Principal streams, Apple, Macoupin, and Otter creeks. Pop. 1840, 11,951. Carrollton is the county seat.

Hamilton Co. contains 414 sq. miles; surface generally covered with timber. Drained by branches of the Little Wabash and Saline creek. Pop. 1840, 3,945. M'Leansboro is the county seat.

Hancock Co. contains 750 sq. miles; surface undulating, large proportion of prairie, soil good. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Drained by

Bear and Crooked creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,946. Carthage is the county seat.

Hardin Co. contains 100 sq. miles; surface rather uneven, soil fertile. The Ohio river forms its southern boundary. Pop. 1840, 1,378.

Henry Co. contains 750 sq. miles; surface undulating, principally prairie land, and some swamp, soil rich. Drained by Edwards, Green, and the upper branches of Spoon river. Pop. 1840, 1,260. Richmond is the county seat.

Iroquois Co. contains 1,370 sq. miles; surface level, mostly prairie, some swamps. Streams, the Iroquois and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,695. Capital, Montgomery.

Jackson Co. contains 576 sq. miles; surface broken. The Mississippi forms its western boundary, and Muddy river passes through it. Pop. 1840, 3,566. Brownsville is the county seat.

Jasper Co. contains 475 sq. miles; surface level, two-thirds prairie, rather wet. Principal stream, Embarras river. Pop. 1840, 1,472. Newton is the county seat.

Jefferson Co. contains 576 sq. miles; surface undulating, with small prairies. Drained by the Big Muddy, and Adams fork of Little Wabash. Pop. 1840, 5,762. Mt. Vernon is the county seat.

Jersey Co. contains about 320 sq. miles; surface undulating, with perpendicular bluff near the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, soil good. Drained by the Big Piasa and some small streams. Pop. 1840, 4,535. Jerseyville is the county seat.

Jo Daviess Co. contains about 650 sq. miles; surface undulating, some groves of timber, soil good. Minerals, copper and lead. The Mississippi forms

its southwestern boundary. Apple, Feve or Bean, and Sinsinawa creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 6,180. Galena is the county seat.

Johnson Co. contains 480 sq. miles; surface uneven, timbered land, with some large swamps. Drained by Big Bay creek and Cash river. Pop. 1840, 3,626. Vienna is the county seat.

Kane Co. contains 648 sq. miles; surface undulating, mostly prairie. Streams, Fox river and branches. Pop. 6,501. Geneva is the co. seat.

Knox Co. contains 720 sq. miles; surface undulating, large prairies, soil excellent. Principal streams, Spoon river and branches. Pop. 1840, 7,060. Knoxville is the county seat.

Lake Co. contains about 450 sq. miles; surface undulating, principally prairie. Lake Michigan forms its eastern boundary. The Des Plaines river passes through it. Pop. 1840, 2,634. Capital, Little Fort.

La Salle Co. contains 1,872 sq. miles; surface undulating, with fine groves on the streams, soil first rate. Illinois river and tributaries are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 9,348. Ottawa is the county seat. Peru, on the Illinois, at the termination of the Michigan and Illinois canal, is a growing place.

Lee Co. contains about 720 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and groves of timber, soil first rate. Rock river passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 2,035. Dixon is the county seat.

Lawrence Co. contains 612 sq. miles; surface level, prairie and timber, some large swamps. The Wabash forms its eastern boundary. Streams, Bon Pas and Embarras rivers. Pop. 1840, 7,092. Lawrenceville is the county seat.

Livingston Co. contains 1,026 sq. miles; surface

undulating, principally prairie. Drained by the Vermillion river. Pop. 1840, 759. Capital, Pontiac.

Logan Co. contains 584 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil first rate. Kickapoo, Salt, and Sugar creeks are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 2,333. Postville is the county seat.

Macon Co. contains 972 sq. miles; surface rolling, prairies, with strips of timber on the streams, soil excellent. Drained by the head branches of the Kaskaskia, the Sangamon river, and Salt creek. Pop. 1840, 3,039. Decatur is the county seat.

Madison Co. contains 750 sq. miles; surface generally undulating, soil good, the bottom lands on the Mississippi river are exceedingly fertile. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Drained by the Cahokia and Silver creeks, and Wood river. Pop. 1840, 7,826. Edwardsville is the county seat. Alton, on the Mississippi, (2 miles above its junction with the Missouri,) an incorporated town, containing a present population of about 2,300.

Macoupin Co. contains 864 sq. miles; surface gently undulating, prairie and woodland, soil good. Drained by Apple, Cahokia, and Macoupin creeks. Pop. 1840, 7,826. Carlinville is the county seat.

Marion Co. contains 576 square miles; surface level, prairie and woodland. Drained by tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash rivers. Pop. 1840, 4,792. Salem is the county seat.

Marshall Co. contains about 370 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and forest, soil first rate. Water courses are the Illinois, Crow, and Sand creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,849. Lacon is the county seat.

M'Donough Co. contains 576 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and woodland, soil excellent.

Drained by Crooked creek and branches. Pop. 1840, 5,308. Macomb is the county seat.

M'Henry Co. contains about 425 sq. miles; surface undulating, principally prairie, some timber in groves. Fox river passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 2,578. M'Henry is the county seat.

M'Lean Co. contains 1,674 sq. miles; surface gently undulating, principally prairie, with fine groves of timber on the streams, soil rich. Drained by Mackinaw, and Kickapoo, and Salt creeks. Pop. 1840, 6,565. Bloomington is the county seat.

Menard Co. contains about 500 sq. miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie, soil good. Water courses, Illinois and Sangamon rivers, and Salt creek. Pop. 1840, 4,431. Petersburg is the county seat.

Mercer Co. contains 550 sq. miles; surface undulating, principally prairie, soil rich. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Drained by Edward's river and Pope's creek. Pop. 1840, 2,352. Millersburg is the county seat.

Monroe Co. contains 350 sq. miles; surface generally hilly, a strip of rich alluvion on the margin of the Mississippi. Drained by Eagle, Horse, and Prairie du Long creeks. Pop. 1840, 4,481. Waterloo is the county seat.

Montgomery Co. contains 684 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and forest land. Drained by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Macoupin rivers. Pop. 1840, 4,490. Hillsboro is the county seat.

Morgan Co. contains 620 sq. miles; surface generally undulating, prairie and woodland, soil excellent. Drained by Indian, Mauvaise-terre, Plum, and Sandy creeks. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Pop. 1840, 19,547. Jacksonville is the county seat.

Ogle Co. contains 648 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairies, and groves of timber, soil rich. Principal streams, Rock river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 3,497. Oregon city is the county seat.

Peoria Co. contains 612 sq. miles; surface undulating, divided into alternate tracks of timber and prairie land, soil excellent. Illinois river forms its eastern boundary; Spoon river, Copperas, Kickapoo, and Senatchwine creeks, drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 6,153. Peoria is the county seat.

Perry Co. contains 432 sq. miles; surface level, one third prairie, soil second rate. Drained by Big Beaucoup and Little Muddy creeks, and St. Mary's river. Pop. 1840, 3,222. Pinckneyville is the county seat.

Pike Co. contains 740 sq. miles; surface uneven, soil generally good. The Mississippi forms its eastern, and the Illinois its western boundary; the Snycartee Slough, Bay, and many small creeks, are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 11,728. Pittsfield is the co. seat.

Pope Co. contains 480 sq. miles; surface rather uneven, soil fertile. The Ohio river forms its southeastern boundary. Big Bay and Lusk's creeks, and some small streams, drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 4,094. Golconda is the county seat.

Putnam Co. contains about 260 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and forest, soil first rate. The Illinois river passes through it. Pop. 1840, 4,094. Hennepin is the county seat.

Randolph Co. contains 510 sq. miles; surface broken, soil various, bottom land very rich. The Mississippi forms its southwestern boundary. Principal stream, Kaskaskia river. Pop. 1840, 7,944. Kaskaskia is the county seat, and one of the oldest settlements in the state.

Rock Island Co. contains 366 sq. miles; surface various, soil generally good. The Mississippi forms its northwestern boundary. Rock river is the principal stream. Pop. 1840, 2,610. Rock Island city is the county seat.

Sangamon Co. contains 900 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and timbered groves on the streams. Drained by the Sangamon and branches. Pop. 1840, 14,716. *Springfield*, the capital of the state and the county seat of Sangamon Co., is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, 4 miles south of the Sangamon river, and very near the geographical center of the state. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a market-house, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, 3 printing offices, 3 academies, and 2,579 inhabitants. The capitol occupies the center of a square of 3 acres.

Schuyler Co. contains 360 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil rich. The Illinois forms its southeastern boundary. Crooked and Sugar creeks drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 6,972. Rushville is the county seat.

Scott Co. contains about 225 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil rich. Mauvaise-terre and Sandy creeks are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 6,215. Winchester is the county seat.

Shelby Co. contains 954 sq. miles; surface gently undulating, prairie and timber on the streams, soil very fertile. Drained by the Kaskaskia, Little Wabash, and Sangamon rivers. Pop. 1840, 6,659. Shelbyville is the county seat.

St. Clair Co. contains 648 sq. miles; surface undulating, and sometimes broken, soil various, some parts first rate. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Streams, Kaskaskia river and tributaries,

Cahokia and Prairie du Pont creeks. Pop. 1840, 13,631. Belleville is the county seat.

Stark Co. contains 369 sq. miles; surface undulating, timber in groves, soil excellent. Spoon river is the principal water course. Pop. 1840, 1573. Toulon is the county seat.

Stephenson Co. contains 504 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie and oak openings. Drained by Pickatonica river. Pop. 1840, 2,800. Capital, Freeport.

Tazewell Co. contains 1,062 sq. miles; surface undulating, mostly prairie, some swamps in the southern part, soil good. The Illinois forms its northwestern boundary. Mackinaw and Sugar creeks are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 7,229. Tremont is the county seat.

Union Co. contains 380 sq. miles; surface hilly, some rich land on the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. Drained principally by Cash river and Clear creek. Pop. 1840, 5,524. Jonesboro is the county seat.

Vermillion Co. contains 1,000 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil rich. Drained by Big and Little Vermillion rivers. Pop. 1840, 9,303. Danville is the county seat.

Wabash Co. contains 190 sq. miles; surface rolling, soil fertile. The Wabash river forms its eastern, and the Bon Pas its western boundary. Pop. 1840, 4,240. Mt. Carmel is the county seat.

Warren Co. contains 910 sq. miles; surface uneven, principally prairie land, timber in groves on the streams. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Drained by Henderson's and west fork of Spoon rivers, and Ellison's and Honey creeks. Pop. 1840, 6,739. Monmouth is the county seat.

Washington Co. contains 580 sq. miles; surface level, prairie and woodland. Drained by tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Big Beaucoup creeks. Pop. 1840, 4,810. Nashville is the county seat.

Wayne Co. contains 720 sq. miles; surface generally rolling, timber predominates. Streams, Little Wabash and branches. Pop. 1840, 5,133. Fairfield is the county seat.

White Co. contains 475 sq. miles; surface various, very little prairie, soil fertile. The Wabash forms its eastern boundary, and the Little Wabash passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 7,919. Carmi is the county seat.

Whiteside Co. contains 690 sq. miles; surface generally undulating, nearly all prairie, some swamps, soil rich. The Mississippi and Marie de Ogee form its western boundary. Rock and Little Rock rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 2,514. Capital, Lyndon.

Will Co. contains 1,154 sq. miles; surface level, prairie land, with small groves of timber, and many small swamps. Principal streams, Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers. Pop. 1840, 10,167. Capital, Juliet.

Williamson Co. contains 422 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil good. Streams, the south fork of Saline and Crab Orchard creeks, and some small branches of Muddy river. Pop. 1840, 4,457. Bainbridge is the county seat.

Winnebago Co. contains 420 sq. miles; surface undulating, prairie, with groves of timber, soil rich. Rock river and tributaries are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 4,609. Winnebago is the county seat.

NEW COUNTIES ERECTED SINCE THE CENSUS OF 1840.

Grundy Co. contains 324 sq. miles; surface level, soil very fertile. The Illinois river passes centrally through it.

Henderson Co. contains 400 sq. miles; surface uneven, principally prairie land. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Capital, Oquawka.

Kendall Co. contains 324 sq. miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Fox river and branches. Capital, Yorkville.

Mason Co. contains 500 sq. miles; surface level, soil fertile. It has the Illinois river on the west, and Sangamon river on the south. Capital, Havanna.

Pratt Co. contains 440 sq. miles; surface level, mostly prairie land. Drained by Sangamon river. Capital, Monticello.

Richland Co. contains 324 sq. miles; surface level. Drained by branches of Little Wabash river. Capital, Olney.

Woodford Co. contains 470 sq. miles; surface level, soil fertile. Drained by Mackinaw creek. Capital, Woodford.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Illinois and Michigan canal commences on the south fork of Chicago river, about 4 miles south of Chicago, thence to the valley of the Des Plaines, and down the same and the Illinois rivers to Peru at the head of steamboat navigation on Illinois river. Length 100 miles, 18 chains, and 73 links, including the south branch of Chicago river used for the canal; width 60 feet, depth 6 feet; 15 locks. Amount of lockage, 144 10-100th feet. Estimated cost, $8,500,000.

Northern Cross railroad completed from Springfield to Meredosia on the Illinois river, a distance of 53 miles.

Coal Mine Bluffs railroad extends 6 miles from the Mississippi river to the coal mine.

The Central railroad, to commence at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from thence through Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur, Bloomington, Peru, and Galena.

MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri is bounded north by the Iowa Territory; east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois and Kentucky; south by the State of Arkansas; and west by the Indian Territory and Missouri river. Length from north to south 278 miles; mean breadth 230 miles; containing an area of 64,140 square miles.

Face of the Country, &c.—With the exception of the alluvial bottoms, Missouri is rolling or hilly; yet no part rises to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. No other state in the union is so greatly diversified as respects soil and external features. The south-eastern corner is almost entirely alluvial. A range of hills commences in St. Francis county, and extend in a south-westerly direction to the southern boundary of the state. Another range of a larger class, commencing near the Missouri and between the waters of the Gasconade and Osage, continues through the state, increasing in magnitude, until far within the State of Arkansas; these are termed the Ozark mountains. This ridge is frequently very abrupt near the water courses, and often retiring from them, with strips of rich alluvial between. In St. Francis county exists the celebrated "mountain" of micaceous oxide of iron, which has an elevation of 350 feet above the surrounding plain, is a mile and a half across its summit, and yields eighty per cent. pure metal. Five miles south is another magnificent pyramidal "mountain" of the micaceous oxide of iron, known as the

Pilot Knob, 300 feet high, and with a base of a mile and a half in circumference. This pyramid is not in plates, but huge masses of several tons in weight, yields also 80 per cent. Copper is also found in Missouri, and its inexhaustible lead mines are well known. The "Pine Ridge," in this region, furnishes that lofty timber in abundance; many of the trees being ninety feet high, and four feet in diameter. Washington county is a perfect bed of metallic treasures; lead and copper, copperas, chalk, black lead and brimstone, cornelian and other precious stones, free-stone, lime-stone, grind-stone, and burr-stone. St. Genevieve county has numerous quarries of magnificent marble, and vast caverns of beautiful white sand, resembling snow, much prized for the manufactory of flint glass. * "Throughout the mineral district is found, on searching the bowels of the earth for ores, *beds of rich, red, marl clay*, which has been proved to be the very best manure for the soil. These beds are inexhaustible; and some years hence, that portion of Missouri which is considered a sterile mineral region, will be found as fertile as any portion of the state." Between the waters of the Osage and the Missouri, is a fine tract of country, celebrated for its fertility, agreeably diversified with woodland and prairie, and abounding with coal, salt springs, &c. The country north of the Missouri, is emphatically the "Garden of the West." There is no part of the globe where greater extent of country can be traversed more easily when in its natural state. It is for the most part a surface delightfully rolling and variegated, sometimes rising into pictu-

* Dr. Linn.

resque hills, then stretching far away into a sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and sparkling streamlets. Almost every acre of this fine region of country is susceptible of agricultural improvement, and unusually productive. The products consist of tobacco, cotton, hemp, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the grasses. All kinds of garden vegetables thrive well. Large quantities of horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, are raised annually for exportation.

Rivers.—The Mississippi meanders along the entire eastern boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 miles, and receiving in its course the waters of the Missouri. Through the center and the richest part of the state, the wild Missouri pours out its never-ceasing currents, being navigable for steamboats far westward, for four or five months in the year. The Lamine, Osage and Gasconade on the right, and the Grand and Chariton on the left, are the navigable tributaries of the Missouri. Salt river, a navigable stream, falls into the Mssissippi 85 miles above the Missouri. Merrimac river, a navigable stream, enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis. The White and St. Francis drain the south-eastern portion, and the Six Bulls and tributaries the south-western part of the state.

The principal exports are lead and furs A large capital is employed in the fur trade, on the head waters of the Missouri.

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments. The legislative power is vested in a "general assembly," which consists of a "Senate" and a "House of Representatives." Elections are held biennially, as are

the ordinary sessions of the legislature. Senators are elected for four years.

The supreme executive power is vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the State of Missouri." Term of service, four years.

The judicial power is vested in a "supreme court," "in circuit courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and who shall have resided in the state one year before an election, and three months in the county where he votes, is a qualified elector.

Enumeration of inhabitants to be made every four years.

COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Audrain Co. contains 440 square miles; surface level. Drained by the south fork of Salt river. Pop. 1840, 1,949. Capital, Mexico.

Bates Co., on the southwest border of the state, contains 1,160 square miles. Capital, Batesville.

Barry Co. contains 830 square miles; surface hilly, prairie and woodland, soil generally good. Pop. 1840, 4,795. Mount Pleasant is the principal town.

Benton Co. contains 1,008 square miles; surface hilly, prairie and woodland, soil rich. Osage river and tributaries are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 4,205. Warsaw is the county seat.

Boone Co. contains about 690 square miles; surface generally level, woodland and prairie, soil rich.

The Missouri forms its southwestern boundary, and Cedar creek nearly all its eastern. Drained by the Roche Percee and Petite Bonne Femme creeks. Pop. 1840, 13,561. Columbia is the county seat.

Caldwell Co. contains 432 square miles; surface level, prairie and woodland, soil good. Drained by Crooked river and branches of Grand river. Pop. 1840, 1,458. Far West, (the famous Mormon city,) is the county seat.

Callaway Co. contains 760 square miles; surface undulating, woodland and prairie, soil excellent. The Missouri forms its southern boundary. Drained by Big and Little Au Vase creeks, and some other small streams. Pop. 1840, 11,765. Fulton is the county seat.

Cape Girardeau Co. contains about 864 square miles; surface uneven, timbered, soil rich. Drained by Whitewater river, Apple and Crooked creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,359. Jackson is the county seat.

Carroll Co. contains about 700 square miles; surface generally rolling, prairie and timbered land, soil good. The Missouri forms its southern, and the Grand river its eastern boundary. Drained by the Wyaconda and branches of Grand river. Pop. 1840, 2,423. Carrollton is the county seat.

Chariton Co. contains 540 square miles; surface gently undulating, two-thirds prairie, soil rich. Missouri river forms the southern, and Grand river the western boundary. Chariton, East Chariton, and Muscle Fork are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 4,746. Keytesville is the county seat.

Clark Co. contains 504 square miles; surface undulating, woodland and prairie, soil rich. The Mississippi on the east, and Des Moines river on the

northeast. Drained by the Wyaconda and Stinking rivers. Pop. 2,846. Waterloo is the county seat.

Clay Co. contains 432 square miles; surface undulating, prairie and timbered land, soil excellent. The Missouri forms its southern boundary. Drained by Fishing and Little Platte rivers. Pop. 1840, 8,282. Liberty is the county seat.

Clinton Co. contains 425 square miles; surface level, two-thirds prairie, soil very fertile. Drained by Little Platte and Turkey creeks. Pop. 1840, 2,724. Plattsburg is the county seat.

Cole Co. contains 580 square miles; surface hilly and broken, soil good on the margin of streams. The Missouri forms its northeastern boundary, and the Osage its southern for some distance. Drained by the Moniteau and Moreau creeks. Pop. 1840, 9,286. Jefferson city is the county seat, and the capital of the state. It has 1,175 inhabitants.

Cooper Co. contains 660 square miles; surface undulating, prairie and timber land, soil rich; salt works on the La Mine river. The Missouri forms its northern boundary. La Mine and Little Saline rivers, and Moniteau creek are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 10,484. Booneville is the co. seat.

Crawford Co. contains 1,650 square miles; surface and soil various, abounding with iron ore. Drained by the Maramec river and tributaries. The Maramec iron works is situated near a large spring that issues 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute. Pop. 1840, 3,561. Steelville is the county seat.

Daviess Co. contains 576 square miles; surface undulating, prairie predominates, soil good. Long Branch of Grand river is the principal stream. Pop. 1840, 2,736. Gallatin is the county seat.

Franklin Co. contains 850 square miles; surface rather hilly, soil various, some lead ore. The Missouri forms its northern boundary, and the Merrimac passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 7,515. Union is the county seat.

Gasconade Co. contains 400 square miles; surface uneven and broken, soil very fertile on the margin of streams; iron ore, sulphur and saltpetre abound. The Missouri forms its northern boundary, and the Gasconade passes through the county, and falls into the Missouri river. Pop. 1840, 5,330. Mt. Sterling is the county seat.

Greene Co. contains 1,000 square miles; surface hilly, much good land, with a fair proportion of prairie and timber. Drained by branches of the Osage and White rivers. Pop. 1840, 5,372. Springfield is the county seat, situated in a prairie on the top of the Ozark hill or mountain.

Howard Co. contains 398 square miles; surface undulating, soil rich, woodland, some small prairies, and some excellent salt springs. The Missouri forms its southwestern boundary. Drained by Bonne Femme and Great Moniteau creeks, good mill streams, and Richland creek. Pop. 1840, 13,108. Fayette is the county seat.

Jackson Co. contains 650 square miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie lands, soil excellent. The Missouri forms its northern boundary. Drained by the Big and Little Blue rivers, and Fire Prairie creek. Pop. 1840, 7,612. Independence is the county seat.

Jefferson Co. contains about 590 square miles; surface hilly and broken, soil various; minerals and springs abound. The Mississippi forms its eastern

boundary, and the Maramec a part of its northern boundary. Drained by Big river and Joachin creek, fine mill streams. Pop. 1840, 4,296. Hillsboro' is the county seat.

Johnson Co. contains 785 square miles; surface undulating, prairie predominates, soil very excellent. Drained by the Blackwater, and tributaries of the Osage rivers. Pop. 1840, 3,433. Warrensburg is the county seat.

La Fayette Co. contains 730 square miles; surface gently undulating, prairie and groves of timber, soil very rich. The Missouri river forms its northern boundary. Drained by several mill streams. Pop. 1840, 6,815. Lexington is the county seat.

Lewis Co. contains 500 square miles; surface undulating, prairie and timber land, soil very fertile. The Mississippi forms its eastern boundary. Drained by the Fabius and Wyaconda rivers. Pop. 1840, 6,040. Waterloo is the county seat.

Lincoln Co. contains 540 square miles; surface various, timber and prairie, soil generally good. The Mississippi forms its eastern boundary. Principal streams, river Au Cuivre and branches. Pop. 1840, 7,449. Troy is the county seat.

Livingston Co. contains 510 square miles; surface level, soil first rate. Grand river and branches are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 4,325. Chillicothe is the county seat.

Madison Co. contains about 780 square miles; surface uneven, abounding in copper, lead, and iron ores. Drained by the St. Francis river and Castor creek. Pop. 1840, 3,395. Fredericktown is the county seat.

Macon Co. contains 972 square miles; surface

undulating prairies, interspersed with groves of timber, soil first rate. Principal streams, Grand, Chariton, and Salt rivers. Woodville is the principal town.

Marion Co. contains 425 square miles; surface undulating, prairie and woodland, soil very rich. Streams are the Fabius river, and the North and South rivers. The Mississippi forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 9,623. Palmyra is the county seat.

Miller Co. contains 560 square miles; surface uneven, soil good on the margin of streams. The Osage river passes through this county. Pop. 1840, 2,282. Tuscumbia is the county seat.

Monroe Co. contains 744 square miles; surface undulating, one-third prairie, soil good. Salt river and branches are the water courses. Pop. 1840, 9,505. Paris is the county seat.

Montgomery Co. contains 576 square miles; surface undulating, woodland and prairie, soil in some parts good, in others thin. Drained by the river Au Cuivre and Loutre creeks. Pop. 1840, 4,371. Danville is the county seat.

Morgan Co. contains 1,000 square miles; surface various, prairie and woodland, some minerals, soil very good on margin of streams. The south fork of river La Mine, Moreau creek, and some small branches of the Osage river drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 4,407. Versailles is the county seat.

New Madrid Co. contains about 1,260 square miles; surface level, soil rich alluvion, large amount of sunken lands by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. The Mississippi forms its eastern boundary and Whitewater and St. John's drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 4,554. New Madrid is the county seat.

Perry Co. contains 400 square miles; surface various, soil on the bottoms first rate; minerals, lead and iron. The Mississippi forms its northeastern boundary. Drained by several fine mill streams. Pop. 1840, 5,760. Perrysville is the county seat.

Pettis Co. contains 600 square miles; surface rolling. The settlements are in the groves, which are only where there is a water course, and which are divided by prairies, wide and extensive, soil first rate. Drained by branches of the river La Mine. Pop. 1840, 2,930. Georgetown is the county seat.

Pike Co. contains 650 square miles; surface undulating, one-third prairie, soil good. Salt river and river Au Cuivre are the principal water courses. The Mississippi forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 10,646. Bowling Green is the county seat.

The *Platte Country* is all that portion of the state between a line due north from the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers; surface undulating, soil first rate, prairie and timber land.

Polk Co. contains about 1,670 square miles; surface undulating, prairie and timber, soil good. Drained by Big Pomme de Terre, Niaugua, and Sac rivers. Pop. 1840, 8,449. Bolivar is the county seat.

Pulaski Co. contains 1,332 square miles; surface hilly, timber and prairie, soil good. Drained by the head waters of the Gasconade, and branches of the Osage river. Pop. 1840, 6,529. Waynesville is the county seat.

Ralls Co. contains about 640 square miles; surface undulating, largest proportion timber, soil generally good. The Mississippi forms part of its eastern boundary, and Salt river passes through the county. Pop. 1840, 5,670. New London is the county seat.

Randolph Co. contains 450 square miles; surface level, woodland and prairie, soil good. Principal streams, east fork of Chariton and Silver creeks. Pop. 1840, 7,198. Huntsville is the county seat.

Ray Co. contains 425 square miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie land, soil good. The Missouri forms its southern boundary. Crooked river drains its surface. Pop. 1840, 6,553. Richmond is the county seat.

Ripley Co. contains over 4,000 square miles; surface hilly, good soil on the streams. Drained by Big Black, and Current and Eleven Point rivers. Pop. 1840, 2,856. Van Buren is the county seat.

Rives Co. contains 792 square miles; surface undulating, timber and prairie, soil rich. Principal streams, Grand river and branches. Name changed to Henry.

Saline Co. contains 740 square miles; surface undulating, principally prairie land, soil good. Coal and iron ore exists, and numerous salt springs. The Missouri forms its eastern and northern boundary. Principal streams, La Mine river and branches. Pop. 1840, 5,258. Jonesboro is the county seat.

St. Charles Co. contains 460 square miles; surface various, the level bottoms and prairies have a very rich soil. The Missouri forms its southern, and the Mississippi and river Cuivre its northern boundary. Pop. 1840, 7,911. St. Charles is the county seat, and the second town in size and population in the state.

St. Francis Co. contains 425 square miles; surface hilly, soil generally good, iron ore exists. Drained by the St. Francis, Big and Establishment

rivers. Pop. 1840, 3,211. Farmington is the county seat.

St. Genevieve Co. contains 400 square miles; surface rolling and broken, bottoms rich, upland second rate. Copper, lead, and iron ore exist. Au Vase and Establishment rivers, and Coldwater creek drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 3,148. St. Genevieve is the county seat, and one of the oldest settlements in the state.

St. Louis Co. contains about 550 square miles; surface undulating, a large proportion of first rate land. The Mississippi forms its southeastern, the Missouri its northwestern, and the Maramec the most part of its southern boundary. Drained by several small streams. Pop. 1840, 35,979. *St. Louis*, the county seat, an incorporated city, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the influx of the Missouri. "It occupies a plain, which, rising gently at an angle of about two and a half degrees to a distance of six hundred yards from the river, terminates in a horizontal plane, which extends far to the west, north and south." The city is built entirely over a substratum of limestone, which runs from the bed of the river along the whole eastern front of the city, and for several miles above and below and back into the interior, to a great distance. It contains a court-house, a hospital, an orphan asylum, eight churches, two market-houses, a nunnery, an academy, a museum, a theater, and 16,469 inhabitants. St. Louis is the great depot of the country west of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific. Steam vessels ply almost daily between New Orleans, Pittsburg, and the intermediate places on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, northerly on the

Upper Mississippi, and westerly on the Missouri river. St. Louis is situated 856 miles west of Washington city, 134 miles east of Jefferson city, and 1,800 miles above New Orleans.

Scott Co. contains about 800 square miles; surface various, soil, a great proportion, exceedingly rich. The Mississippi forms its entire eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 5,974. Benton is the county seat.

Shelby Co. contains about 432 square miles; surface level, prairie and timber, soil good. Coal banks on Salt river. The water courses are the North river and Salt river. Pop. 1840, 3,056. Shelbyville is the county seat.

Stoddard Co. contains about 900 square miles; surface, in the northern part, broken; southern part, level, prairies and extensive swamps. The St. Francis river forms its western boundary, and the Great Swamp on the eastern. Pop. 1840, 3,153. Bloomfield is the county seat.

Taney Co. occupies a large and partly unsurveyed region on the southern border of the state; surface hilly and broken, soil fertile. Pop. 1840, 2,264. Drained by White river and tributaries.

Van Buren Co. contains 648 square miles; surface undulating, two-thirds prairie. Principal streams, Grand river and Big creek. Pop. 1840, 4,693. Harrisonville is the county seat.

Warren Co. contains 350 square miles; surface various, soil, on the bottoms, first rate, in northern part, good. The Missouri river forms its southern boundary. Drained by several small streams. Pop. 1840, 4,253. Warrenton is the county seat.

Washington Co. contains 820 square miles; sur-

face generally hilly and broken, soil, in some parts, good. Minerals, iron, lead, silver, copper, copperas, chalk, black lead, &c. Big river and tributaries afford many fine mill sites, and the head branches of Big, Black, and St. Francis, drain its surface. Pop. 1840, 7,231. Potosi is the county seat.

Wayne Co. contains 1,180 square miles; surface various, soil generally good. Principal streams, Big, Black, and St. Francis rivers. Pop. 1840, 3,403. Greenville is the county seat.

NEW COUNTIES.

Adair Co. contains 567 square miles. Drained principally by Chariton river. Capital, Hopkinsville.

Andrew Co. contains 475 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. It has the Mississippi river on the west. Drained by Platte and 102 rivers. Savannah is the county seat.

Buchanan Co. contains 800 square miles; surface undulating, soil very fertile. The Mississippi forms its western boundary. Drained by Little Platte river. Pop. 1840, 6,237. Sparta is the county seat.

Dade Co. contains 960 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Pomme de Terre river. Capital, Greenfield.

Grundy Co. contains 410 square miles; surface level, soil rich, prairie land. Drained by east fork of Grand river. Capital, Trenton.

Henry Co. contains 792 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile, principally prairie. Streams, Grand river and branches. Pop. 1840, 4,726. Capital, Clinton.

Holt Co., situated in the northwest corner of the

state. Drained by tributaries of the Mississippi, which forms its southwestern boundary. Capital, Oregon.

Jasper Co. contains 980 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Neosho river Capital, Jasper.

Kinderhook Co. contains 520 square miles. Drain ed by Osage river. Capital, Oregon.

Linn Co. contains 588 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Locust and Yellow creeks. Pop. 1840, 2,245. Capital, Linneus.

Niangua Co. contains 576 square miles. Drained by Niangua river. Capital, Buffalo Head.

Newton Co. contains 1,150 square miles; surface level, soil very fertile. Drained by branches of Neosho river. Capital, Neosho.

Oregon Co. contains 1,600 square miles. Drained by Eleven Points river. Capital, Oregon C. H.

Osage Co. contains 860 square miles. It has the Missouri river on the north. Drained by Gasconade and Osage rivers. Capital, Alexander.

Ozark Co. contains 1,200 square miles. Drained by White river. Capital, Ozark C. H.

Platte Co. contains 420 square miles. Drained by Little Platte river. Capital, Platte city.

Shannon Co. contains 2,400 square miles. Drained by Big, Black, and Current rivers. Capital, Shannon C. H.

Scotland Co. contains 936 square miles. Drained by Fabius, Salt, and Wyaconda rivers. Capital, Edina.

Taney Co. contains 1,426 square miles. Drained by White river. Pop. 1840, 2,264. Capital, Forsyth.

Wright Co. contains 1,730 square miles. Drained by Gasconade river. Capital, Hartsville.

MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan is composed of two Peninsulas, formed by the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie. Its boundaries are thus established by an act of Congress. "Beginning at the point where a line, drawn direct from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of Maumee Bay, intersects the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said line to the said most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay; and thence from the said north cape of the said bay, north-east to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada; thence, with said boundary line through the *Detroit* river, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior (being the mouth of Pigeon river); thence in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence, through the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head water of the Monomonie river; thence, through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by said line, to the main channel of the said Monomonie river; thence down the center of the main channel of the same, to the center of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the center of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of

the nineteenth of April, 1816; thence, due east with the north boundary line of the state of Indiana, to the north-east corner thereof; and thence south, with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning."

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface of the lower or southern peninsula is generally level, having very few elevations which may be termed hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the center of the peninsula, and is mostly covered with fine forests of timber, interspersed with "oak openings," "plains," and beautiful "prairies." Along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, are sand hills, thrown by the winds into innumerable fantastic forms, sometimes covered with stinted trees and scanty vegetation, but most generally bare; on the shore of Lake Huron, are some high sand cliffs. The point formed by Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay is generally low and swampy.

The forest trees are the same as in Ohio, with the addition of white and yellow pine; fruit trees produce abundantly.

The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, Indian corn, buck-wheat, &c. All kinds of garden vegetables, and the various species of grasses, thrive well.

Rivers.—The southern peninsula of Michigan is drained by several large rivers and numerous smaller streams, which rise near the center and pass off in an easterly and westerly direction, with the exception of the Cheboigan and three or four smaller streams, which flow in a northerly direction; the larger streams are navigable for boats and canoes nearly to their sources. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie, Rouge

into the *Detroit* strait, Clinton, St. Clair, and Black river into the lake and strait of St. Clair. Saginaw river, formed by the junction of the Tittibawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint and Cass rivers, enters into Saginaw Bay. Thunder Bay river and Cheboigan, with several smaller streams, flow into the northern part of Lake Huron. St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand and Maskego rivers, and several smaller streams, flow in a westerly direction into Lake Michigan. The counties of Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Barry, Jackson and Kalamazoo, abound with small clear lakes, from which are taken great quantities of fish of various kinds, and of most exquisite flavor.

The Northern Peninsula.—*"The entire area comprehended within the state limits west of lakes Michigan and Huron, cannot be stated with accuracy in the present unsurveyed condition of the country; but it cannot, if I have used proper data, vary greatly from twenty-two millions of acres." "Portions of it are the mere development of sublime scenery, which appertains to that comparatively elevated portion of the continent. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers and forests, spread over it with a boldness of outline, which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type in North American geography. This division embraces the mineral district of the region. Much of it falls under the influence of causes which render it of little or no value in an agricultural point of view: but it may be regarded as the seat of future mineral operations. Accuracy, with respect to the extent of either kind of soil, either in acres or miles, must be the result of explanation and survey. The

* Schoolcraft.

northern shores of Lake Michigan and Huron, as far as Point Detour, are exclusively limestone, where rock is at all visible, and this rock is characterised by the usual indications of gypsum and brine springs. The growth of trees in the newly acquired boundary is as various as the soils, and is, in general, an accurate index of its fertility. The sugar maple is interspersed throughout the tract, being separated by the sand plains, the mountain masses, and by tracts of spruce lands. This tree forms, however, so considerable a proportion of the growth, that the natives can always, by a timely removal of their camps, rely on the manufacture of sugar. The beech tree is found as far north as Point Iroquois, at the outlet of Lake Superior. I regard the white oak, however, as a surer test of soil and climate together, than any other of our forest trees. I doubt whether this tree ever attains its full size in a climate that is not decidedly congenial to agriculture. The rock maple and red oak are found, at intervals, throughout the north-west; I have seen both species at the sources of the Mississippi, but have not observed the beech north of the locality mentioned, nor the white oak north of the straits of Mackinac. The interior abounds in minor lakes, and enjoys a singular advantage of inter-communication by its streams and portages. The areas included between the three great lakes north of Mackinac, which will probably hereafter be denominated the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, embraces the present settlements at Mackinac and Sault St. Marie. Taking the whole extent of the annexed territory from Menomonee river, following the curves of the coast to the north-west limits of the state at the mouth of the Moniaw or Montreal river of Lake

Superior, it affords not less than 720 miles of additional coast navigation; and embraces, in this distance, several large bays and excellent harbors. About forty large and some sixty small streams discharge their waters into the three lakes constituting portions of the boundary."

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments; the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The legislative power is vested in a *Senate* and House of Representatives. Senators chosen every two years. Representatives annually.

The executive power is vested in a governor. Term of service two years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

Every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, having resided in the state six months preceding an election, is a qualified elector.

COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Allegan Co. contains 835 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. Principal streams, Kalamazoo, Black, and Rabbit rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,783. Allegan is the county seat.

Arenac Co. contains 400 square miles; on the north of Saginaw Bay, (unorganized.)

Barry Co. contains 576 square miles. Principal stream, Thornapple river, many small lakes scattered over its surface. Pop. 1840, 1,078. Hastings is the county seat.

Berrien Co. contains 560 square miles; surface gently undulating, timbered land, soil first rate. Lake Michigan forms its northwestern boundary, and the St. Joseph river passes through it in a northerly direction to Lake Michigan. Galien and Paw-paw are small streams. Pop. 1840, 5,011. St. Josephs is the county seat.

Branch Co. contains 510 square miles. Drained by the St. Josephs and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 5,011. Branch is the county seat.

Calhoun Co. contains 720 square miles; surface undulating, soil good. Principal streams, Kalamazoo and St. Josephs and their branches. Pop. 1840, 10,599. Marshall is the county seat.

Cass Co. contains 505 square miles; surface level, soil first rate, prairie and oak openings. Christiana, Dowagiake, and St. Josephs rivers are the principal streams, checkered with many small lakes. Pop. 1840, 5,710. Cassopolis is the county seat.

Chippewa Co. contains 7,500 square miles; surface generally mountainous. Pop. 1840, 534. Sault de St. Marie is the county seat.

Clinton Co. contains 476 square miles; surface level, soil good. Streams, Grand, Looking Glass, and Maple rivers. Pop. 1840, 1,614. Capital, De Witt.

Eaton Co. contains 576 square miles; surface undulating, generally timbered, soil fertile. Streams, Grand and Thornapple rivers, and Battle creek. Pop. 1840, 2,379. Capital, Charlotte.

Genesee Co. contains 504 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. Watered by the Flint and Shiawassee rivers. Pop. 1840, 4,268. Flint is the county seat.

Gladwin Co. contains 576 square miles. The Tittibawassee river is the principal water course, (unorganized.)

Gratiot Co. contains 576 square miles. Drained by Maple and Pine rivers, and Beaver Dam creek, (unorganized.)

Hillsdale Co. contains 600 square miles; surface generally hilly, timbered and oak openings, soil very rich. Drained by the St. Josephs, Kalamazoo, and the St. Josephs of the Maumee river. Pop. 1840, 7,240. Jonesville is the county seat.

Ingham Co. contains 565 square miles; surface level, generally timbered. Principal streams, are the Grand and Red Cedar rivers. Pop. 1840, 2,498. The county seat is Vevay, located near the centre of the county.

Ionia Co. contains 576 square miles; surface undulating, and mostly timbered, soil excellent. Grand and Maple rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 1,923. Ionia is the county seat.

Iosco Co. contains about 800 square miles; bounded northwesterly by Saginaw bay, and northeasterly by Lake Huron. Zappapoie and Black rivers are the principal streams, (unorganized.)

Isabella Co. contains 576 square miles; surface level, soil good. Chippewa river is the principal stream, (unorganized.)

Jackson Co. contains 720 square miles; surface rather hilly, oak openings and timbered, soil good. Drained by the head branches of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers, interspersed with numerous beautiful lakes. Pop. 1840, 13,130. Jackson is the county seat.

Kalamazoo Co. contains 576 square miles; sur-

face level, timber and prairie, soil very rich. Kalamazoo and Portage rivers are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 7,380. Kalamazoo is the county seat.

Kent Co. contains 576 square miles; surface rolling and broken, soil fertile. Grand, Thornapple, and Rouge rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 2,587. Grand Rapids is the county seat.

La Peer Co. contains 828 square miles; surface undulating, soil rich. Drained by the Flint river and branches, Belle river and Mill creek. Pop. 1840, 4,265. La Peer is the county seat.

Lenawee Co. contains 536 square miles; surface undulating, generally timbered, soil very fertile. Drained by the river Raisin and branches, and Tiffin's river. Pop. 1840, 17,889. Adrian is the county seat.

Livingston Co. contains 576 square miles; surface gently undulating, soil rich. Drained by the Huron, Red Cedar, and Shiawassee rivers. Pop. 1840, 7,430. Howell is the county seat.

Mackinac Co. occupies a large portion of both peninsulas, and the islands of Mackinac, Bois Blanc, Drummond's, and several others—surface various. Pop. 1840, 923. Mackinac is the county seat.

Macomb Co. contains 456 square miles; surface generally undulating, soil first rate. Clinton river and branches, and Saline river are the principal water courses. Pop. 1840, 9,716. Mt. Clemens is the county seat.

Midland Co. contains 560 square miles; principal stream, Titibawassee and branches. Midland is the located county seat.

Monroe Co. contains 540 square miles; surface

level, soil rich. Streams, Raisin river, Bay, Otter, Plum, Sandy, and Stoney and Swan creeks. Lake Erie forms its southeastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 9,922. Monroe is the county seat.

Montcalm Co. contains 576 square miles; surface level, soil good. Principal stream, Flat river, (unorganized.)

Oakland Co. contains 720 square miles; surface rolling, soil good. Principal streams, Huron and Rouge rivers and branches. Drained by the head waters of Clinton, Huron, Flint, and Rouge and Shiawassee rivers. There are numerous small lakes scattered over the county, forming pleasing scenes of freshness and beauty. Pop. 1840, 23,646. Pontiac is the county seat.

Oceana Co. contains 956 square miles. Maskego and Rouge rivers are the principal streams, (unorganized.) Pop. 1840, 496.

Ottawa Co. contains about 700 square miles; surface generally rolling, with sand bluffs on the lake shore, soil fertile. Lake Michigan forms its western boundary, and Grand river passes through the county in a westerly direction. Pop. 1840, 208. Grand Haven is the county seat.

Saginaw Co. contains about 100 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Principal streams, Saginaw river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 892. Sagi naw is the county seat.

Sanilac Co. contains about 730 square miles. Lake Huron forms its eastern boundary. Drained by Cass and Dulude rivers, (unorganized.)

Shiawassee Co. contains about 430 square miles; surface generally level, soil fertile. Looking Glass, Maple, and Shiawassee rivers, are the principal wa

ter courses. Pop. 1840, 2,103. Corunna is the county seat.

St. Clair Co. contains about 930 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Lake Huron and St. Clair strait form its eastern boundary. Black, Belle, and Pine rivers are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 1,606.

St. Joseph Co. contains 510 square miles; surface undulating, oak openings and prairie, soil extremely fertile. Principal streams, St. Joseph and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 7,068. Centerville is the county seat.

Tuscola Co. contains about 800 square miles; surface level, some swamp. Cass river is the principal stream, (unorganized.)

Washtenaw Co. contains 720 square miles; surface gently undulating, soil extremely fertile. Principal streams, Huron river and tributaries, and north branch of Raisin. Pop. 1840, 23,571. Ann Arbor is the county seat.

Wayne Co. contains about 620 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Detroit strait forms its eastern boundary. Huron and Rouge are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 24,173. *Detroit*, the county seat of Wayne co., and capital of the state, is situated on the west bank of "the strait." The plain on which it stands, is elevated about 30 feet above the surface of the water, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The public buildings consist of the state house, city hall, a state penitentiary, jail, and a government magazine, 8 churches, 3 markets, a theater, museum, and circus. Detroit is the great commercial emporium of the state, and has long been the principal depot of the fur trade of the northwest region. The country around is

L. of C.

rapidly settling; there are five state roads diverging from the city, and two railroads in progress of construction. Steam vessels ply daily between Buffalo and the intermediate places, from the opening of navigation in the spring, until the close in autumn; extending their trips to Chicago and the upper lakes; besides which, a large number of vessels are employed in the lake trade. Detroit was first settled by the French, about 1683. Pop. 1810, was 770; in 1820, 1,442; 1830, 2,222; 1840, 9,102. Detroit is situated 296 miles west from Buffalo, 186 north from Columbus, and 526 northwest of Washington city.

Van Buren Co. contains 633 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Drained by Paw-paw and Black rivers, and Dowagiake and Brush creeks. Pop. 1840, 1,910. Capital, Paw-paw.

Several new counties have been erected lately, their names will be found in the following table:

Aischum	Missaukie
Anamickee	Negwegon
Cheboigon	Neewaygo
Cheonogut	Notipekago
Huron	Ogemaw
Kaynotin	Omeena
Kautawaubet	Oscola
Kaykakee	Okkuddo
Keskauko	Presqu'Isle
Leelenaw	Shawano
Manistee	Tonedagana
Mecosta	Unwattin
Megissee	Wabassee
Mikenauk	Wyandot

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Southern railroad, commencing at the navigable waters of the Raisin river, to pass through Monroe, Adrian, Mason, Centerville, Mottville, and terminating at New Buffalo. Length, 183 miles. Finished to Hillsdale.

Central, or Detroit and St. Joseph's railroad, commencing at Detroit and passes through Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, and Kalamazoo, and to terminate at St. Josephs. Length, 194 miles. Finished to Marshall.

Northern railroad, to commence at Port Huron, and extend to Grand Haven. Length, 201 miles. Survey completed.

Havre Branch railroad, to commence at Havre and intersect the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, near the Ohio line. Length, 13 miles.

The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, designed to connect the navigable waters of the Maumee and Kalamazoo rivers. Finished from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, Michigan, a distance of 33 miles.

Numerous other railroads have been laid out and commenced, and also the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, designed to connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and St. Clair. Length, 216 miles. But this, with several other proposed canals, are for the present suspended.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Territory embraces all that portion of country lying north of the State of Illinois; east of the Mississippi river, and a line drawn due north from its source to the boundary between the United States and the British possessions; and west of the Montreal and Menomonee rivers, and Lake Michigan.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in the governor and the legislative assembly.

The legislative assembly consists of a council of thirteen members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members, elected for two years.

Face of the Country, &c.—The surveyed part, south of Green Bay, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, is composed of timbered and prairie land, with some swamps, or wet prairies, having generally a soil from one to ten feet deep.

All kinds of crops which are raised in northern latitudes may be cultivated with success; and, owing to the great range of pasturage on the prairies, it is an uncommonly fine stock-raising country. The counties of Grant and Iowa abound with lead and copper ore. This region is well watered with clear perennial streams and springs. North of the Wisconsin commences a hilly, and thence northward gradually swelling into a mountainous region, the surface becomes rugged and broken, the streams rushing down falls and rapids, forming in many places, wild and picturesque views. Near the sources of the Mississippi is an elevated table land, abounding with lakes and swamps, filled with wild rice and fish.

Bordering the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, the soil is rich, and the surface most generally covered with a heavy growth of timber.

SKETCH OF EACH COUNTY.

Brown Co. contains (surveyed part) 1,150 square miles; timbered land, soil good, though rather too wet and cold. Lake Michigan forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 2,107. Green Bay is the county seat. Brown Co. also extends over all that part of the territory east of a line due north from Fort Winnebago, and north of Fox river.

Crawford Co. contains all that portion of country west of Brown county, north of Wisconsin river, and east of the Mississippi. Surface hilly and mountainous, soil first rate on the river bottoms. It contains the heaviest and best pineries in America, with a great sufficiency of water power for saw mills, &c. Pine trees, two to five feet in diameter, very high, and free from knots. Lumber averages from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot, between Prairie du Chien and St. Louis. Pop. 1840, 1,502. Prairie du Chien is the county seat.

Dane Co. contains 1,234 square miles; one quarter prairie land. Principal streams, are the Wisconsin river on the north-west, and Catfish river and Sugar creek on the south. The Four lakes are situated nearly in the center of the county, beautiful, clear sheets of water, abounding with fine fish, and surrounded with a fine farming country. Pop. 1838, 172, and 1839, 500. Madison, the capital of the territory, is situated between the Third and Fourth lakes, is rapidly improving and settling, and

is the most beautiful and healthy town site in the west.

Dodge Co. contains 756 square miles; some prairie, and a good deal of swampy land. Principal streams are Rock and Beaverdam rivers, and Rubicon creek. Pop. 1840, 67.

Fond du Lac Co. contains about 800 square miles; about one sixth prairie and some swamps. Fox river and Lake Winnebago on the north. Drained by Rock and Milwaukee rivers, Crocodile and Martin's creeks. Fond du Lac, at the head of Winnebago lake, is the proposed county seat. Pop. 1840, 139.

Grant Co. contains between 11 and 1200 square miles; principally rolling, prairie land. Lead and copper ore. The Mississippi forms its western, and the Wisconsin river its northern boundary. Drained by the Blue, Grant and Platte rivers. This county offers great inducements to emigrants, as a great proportion of the land is reserved from sale, on account of the lead ore contained in it; the right of pre-emption to which will no doubt be given hereafter to all who *now are*, or hereafter may settle upon it. The soil, including mineral land, is extremely productive, and yields from 50 to 65 bushels of corn to the acre, 60 to 70 oats, 20 to 35 wheat, and rye and barley in like proportions, and vegetables not surpassed either for quality or quantity. Pop. 1840, 3,926. Lancaster is the county seat.

Green Co. contains 576 square miles; considerable prairie land. Copper and lead ore. Peckatonakee river and Sugar creek are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 933.

Iowa Co. contains over 1,300 square miles; large and beautiful prairies. Copper and lead ore in great

quantities. Principal streams are the Peckatonakee and Fever rivers, and several small streams that empty into the Wisconsin river, which forms its northern boundary. Pop. 1840, 3,978. Mineral Point is the county seat.

Jefferson Co. contains 576 square miles; timbered, with considerable swampy land. Streams, Rock river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 914. Jefferson is the county seat.

Manitoowoc Co. contains 468 square miles; heavily timbered, good land, some small swamps. Principal stream, Manitoowoc river and branches. Pop. 1840, 235. Manitoowoc is the proposed county seat.

Milwaukee Co. contains 800 square miles; a fine timbered county. Streams, Milwaukee river, (an excellent mill stream,) Manawakee, Root, Des Plaines, Fox, and branches of Rock river. Lake Michigan forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 5,605. Milwaukee is the county seat.

Portage Co. contains 756 square miles; surface level, timber and prairie. The Wisconsin and Fox river forms its western boundary. Pop. 1840, 1,623. Fort Winnebago is the county seat.

Racine Co. contains 610 square miles; surface undulating, timbered land, soil rich. Lake Michigan forms its eastern boundary. Streams, Des Plaines, Fox, Pike, and Root rivers. Pop. 1840, 3,475. Racine is the county seat.

Rock Co. contains 720 square miles; surface level, large proportion prairie, soil good. Principal streams, Rock river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 1,701. Rockport is the county seat.

Sheboigan Co. contains about 500 square miles; heavily timbered, soil good. Lake Michigan forms

its eastern boundary. Sheboigan river and branches are the principal streams. Pop. 1840, 133. Sheboigan is the county seat.

Walworth Co. contains 675 square miles; surface level, timbered and prairie land, soil very fertile. Drained by Turtle creek. Pop. 1840, 2,611.

Washington Co. contains 675 square miles; surface covered with timber. Milwaukee river is the principal stream. Lake Michigan forms its eastern boundary. Pop. 1840, 343.

Calumet Co. contains 300 square miles; surface undulating. It has Winnebago lake on its west border. Drained by Manitowoc river. Pop. 1840, 725. Capital, Calumet.

Marquette Co. contains 370 square miles; surface level. Drained by Neenah or Fox river. Pop. 1840, 18. Capital, Marquette.

St. Croix Co., situated in the northwest part of the territory; surface hilly and broken. Drained by St. Clair, Rum, and St. Francis rivers. Pop. 1840, 809. Capital, St. Croix.

Sauk Co. contains 860 square miles. Drained by Wisconsin river and branches. Pop. 1840, 102. Capital, Prairi du Sac.

Winnebago Co. contains 500 square miles. Drained by Neenah and Punwaygun rivers. Pop. 1840, 135. Capital, Oshkosh.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, to commence at Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, and terminate at Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi river.

The Portage canal, to connect Wisconsin and Fox rivers, forming a steamboat navigation between Buffalo and New Orleans.

IOWA.

Iowa Territory embraces all that portion of country lying north of the State of Missouri, west of the Mississippi river, and a line due north from its source to the British possessions, south of the British possessions, and east of the Missouri and White-earth rivers. This country was erected into a separate territorial government by act of Congress, in June, 1838; the commencement of the government dated from the 4th of the succeeding July.

The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, which consists of a council of 13 members, elected for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected annually. The sum of $20,000 has been appropriated by the government of the United States, to erect public buildings at the seat of the territorial government.

That part of the territory which has been surveyed, is a strip on the Mississippi of about an average width of 60 miles; extending from the north boundary of the state of Missouri, a distance of 210 miles, to the Yellow river. This portion is more or less settled; it is a beautiful, fertile, healthy, and undulating country, interspersed with timber lands and prairies, abounding in springs and mill streams. It is now settling very rapidly, with enterprising and industrious inhabitants. The streams rise in the great prairies, and those which have an easterly course unite with the Mississippi, the eastern boundary of the territory, while those which flow in a westerly direction, fall into the Missouri river. The

streams which flow through the surveyed part are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipinecon, Macoqueta, Turkey, and Yellow rivers; further north, is the Upper Iowa, and still further, the St. Peter's river, which rises near the "*sacred red pipestone quarries*" of the Indians.

COUNTIES IN IOWA.

Buchanan Co., drained by Macoqueta and Wapsipinecon rivers, (unorganized.)

Cedar Co. contains 576 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Watered by Cedar river and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,253. Capital, Tipton.

Clayton Co. contains 720 square miles; surface undulating, bluffs on the margin of the Mississippi. Lead mines have been found. Drained by Turkey river. Pop. 1840, 1,101. Capital, Prairie La Porte.

Delaware Co. contains 576 square miles; surface rolling, soil fertile. Drained by Macoqueta river and branches. Pop. 1840, 168.

Des Moines Co. contains 410 square miles; surface undulating, soil very fertile. The Mississippi river flows on its east border. Drained by Skunk river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 5,577. Capital, Burlington.

Du Buque Co. contains 640 square miles; surface uneven, soil productive. This county contains the richest portion of the mineral region in Iowa. It has the Mississippi on its east boundary. Drained by several small streams, falling into the Mississippi. Pop. 1840, 3,059. Capital, Du Buque.

Fayette Co.; surface level, soil fertile. Drained by the Macoqueta, Turkey, and Wapsipinecon rivers, (unorganized.)

Henry Co. contains 432 square miles; surface high, dry, and rolling; soil, dark loam, of most exhaustless fertility. Drained by Checauque river and tributaries. Pop. 1840, 3,772. Capital, Mount Pleasant.

Jackson Co. contains 628 square miles; surface undulating, or slightly broken, soil fertile. The Mississippi river forms its eastern boundary. It has great mineral riches, containing a variety of rich ores. Pop. 1840, 1,411. Capital, Bellevue.

Jefferson Co. contains 380 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Drained by Checauque river and branches. Pop. 1840, 2,773. Capital, Fairfield.

Johnson Co. contains 610 square miles; surface uneven, soil fertile. Drained by Iowa river and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,491. Capital, Iowa city.

Jones Co. contains 576 square miles; surface gently undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Macoqueta and Wapsipinecon rivers. Pop. 1840, 471. Capital, Edinburg.

Lee Co. contains 600 square miles; surface undulating, soil fertile. Drained by Checauque and Des Moines rivers. Pop. 1840, 6,093. Capital, Fort Madison.

Linn Co. contains 720 square miles; surface gently undulating, soil very fertile. Drained by Iowa and Wapsipinecon rivers and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,373. Capital, Marion.

Louisa Co. contains 442 square miles; surface various, soil very fertile. It has the Mississippi on its east border. Drained by Iowa river and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,927. Capital, Wappelo.

Muscatine Co. contains 440 square miles; surface various, soil along the Mississippi, which bounds

it on the east, exceedingly fertile. Drained by Red Cedar river. Pop. 1840, 1,942. Capital, Bloomington.

Scott Co. contains 540 square miles; surface gently rolling, soil very fertile. It has the Mississippi river on the east. Drained by Wapsipinecon river. Pop. 1840, 2,140. Capital, Davenport.

Van Buren Co. contains 504 square miles; surface various, soil very fertile. Drained by the Des Moines river and branches. Copper, iron, and tin ore, and a fine marble are found. Pop. 1840, 6,146. Capital, Kesauque.

Washington Co. contains 576 square miles; surface level, soil fertile. Drained by Checauque and Iowa rivers and branches. Pop. 1840, 1,594. Capital, Washington.

That portion of Iowa ceded by the Sacs and Foxes to the United States in 1842, and included in the counties of Davis, Appanouse, Wappelo, Kishkeekosh, Keokuck, Mahaska, Iowa, Powashiek, Benton, Tama, and Blackhawk, is similar to the adjoining counties on the east as regards its surface, and the quality of its soil is unsurpassed.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTS IN OHIO.

From Columbus to Pittsburg, Pa.

To Reynoldsburg, .	11	
‘ Kirkersville, . .	11	22
‘ Hebron, . . .	5	27
‘ Brownstown, .	12	39
‘ Kanesville, . .	14	53
‘ Norwich, . . .	12	65
‘ Cambridge, . .	12	77
‘ Washington, . .	8	85
‘ Middleburn, . .	6	91
‘ Fairview, . . .	8	99
‘ Morristown, . .	10	109
‘ St. Clairsville, .	9	118
‘ Wheeling, Va., .	9	127
‘ Washington, Pa.,	32	159
‘ Pittsburg, . . .	25	184

From Columbus to Washington City.

To Wheeling, Va. .	127	.
‘ Washington, Pa.,	32	159
‘ Cumberland, . .	99	258
‘ Hagarstown, . .	64	322
‘ Frederick, . .	26	348
‘ Washington City,	40	393

From Columbus to Pittsburg, Pa., via Steubenville.

To Cambridge, . .	77	.
‘ Cadiz, ...	40	117
‘ Steubenville, . .	24	141
‘ Pittsburg, . .	35	176

From Columbus to Portsm'th.

To Circleville, . .	26	.
‘ Chillicothe, . .	19	45
‘ Piketon, . . .	20	65
‘ Portsmouth, . .	25	90

From Columbus to Cincinnati.

To Mt. Sterling, . .	22	.
‘ Washington, . .	17	17
‘ Wilmington, . .	20	59
‘ Clarksville, . .	8	67
‘ Goshen, . . .	16	83
‘ Milford, . . .	8	91
‘ Cincinnati, . .	14	105

From Columbus to Indianapolis, Ia.

To Jefferson, . . .	14	.
‘ La Fayette, . .	8	22
‘ Brighton, . . .	9	31
‘ Springfield, . .	12	43
‘ Fairfield, . . .	13	56
‘ Dayton, . . .	12	68
‘ Eaton, ...	24	92
‘ Richmond, Ia., .	17	109
‘ Centerville, . .	6	115
‘ Cambridge, . .	9	124
‘ Lewisville, . .	10	134
‘ Charlottesville, .	14	148
‘ Portland, . . .	2	150
‘ Greenfield, . .	6	156
‘ Cumberland, . .	10	166
‘ Indianapolis, . .	11	177

From Columbus to Greenville.

To Jefferson, . . .	14	.
‘ Mechanicsburg,	18	32
‘ Urbanna, . . .	11	43
‘ Piqua, ...	27	70
‘ Greenville, . .	50	126

From Columbus to Chicago.

Bellefontaine, . .	52	.
St. Mary's, . . .	40	92
Willshire, ...	24	116
Fort Wayne, . . .	28	144
Chicago, ...	373	507

From Columbus to Sandusky.

To Worthington, .	9	.
‘ Delaware, . .	15	24

From Columbus to Sandusky.		
' Norton, . . .	10	34
' Marion, . . .	10	44
' Bucyrus, . . .	19	63
' Sandusky City, .	45	108

From Columbus to Cleveland.		
To Blendon, . . .	11	.
' Galena, . . .	9	20
' Centerburg, . .	13	33
' Mt. Vernon, . .	12	45
' Loudonville, . .	22	67
' Wooster, . . .	20	87
' Jackson, . . .	12	99
' Medina, . . .	12	111
' Strongsville, . .	12	123
' Cleveland, . .	15	138

From Buffalo, N. Y., to Cleveland.		
To Fredonia, . . .	42	.
' Erie, Pa., . . .	48	90
' Conneaut, . .	30	120
' Ashtabula, . .	14	134
' Unionville, . .	14	148
' Painesville, . .	14	162
' Willoughby, . .	10	172

From Buffalo, N.Y., to Cleveland.		
' Euclid, . . .	10	182
' Cleveland, . .	10	192

From Cleveland to Perrysb'g.		
To Rockport, . .	8	.
' Elyria, . . .	15	23
' Vermillion river,	14	37
' Norwalk, . . .	16	53
' Monroe, . . .	4	57
' Amsden, . . .	10	67
' Lower Sandusky,	15	82
' Portage river, .	15	97
' Perrysburg, . .	16	113

From Cincinnati to Sandusky City.		
To Lebanon, . . .	30	.
' Xenia, ...	24	54
' Springfield, . .	18	72
' Urbanna, . . .	14	86
' Maysville, . .	23	109
' Marion, . . .	27	136
' Bucyrus, . . .	18	154
' Caroline, . . .	17	171
' Sandusky City, .	29	200

DISTANCES ON THE OHIO CANAL.

Names of Places.	Inter. Dist.	From Cleve.	From Ports.	Names of Places.	Inter. Dist.	From Cleve.	From Ports.
Cleveland, . . .			309	Lockport, . . .	4	97	212
Mill Creek, . . .	9	9	300	Trenton, ...	6	103	206
Boston, ...	12	21	288	Gnadenhutten, . .	5	108	201
Old Portage, . .	11	32	277	Port Washington,	4	112	197
Akron, ...	6	38	271	New Connerstown,	6	118	191
New Portage, . .	6	44	265	Evansburg, . . .	4	122	187
Clinton, ...	8	52	257	New Port. . . .	10	132	177
Fulton.	4	56	253	Roscoe, ...	3	135	174
Massillon, . . .	9	65	244	Adams' Mills, . .	10	145	164
Bethlehem, . . .	6	71	238	Webbsport, . . .	4	149	160
Bolivar, ...	9	80	229	Frazeysburg, . .	6	155	154
Dover, ...	13	93	216	Nashport, . . .	6	161	148

Names of Places.	Inter. Dist.	From Cleve.	From Ports.
Lickingtown, . .	9	170	139
Newark, . . .	6	176	133
Hebron, ...	9	185	124
Millersport, . . .	6	191	118
Baltimore, . . .	5	196	113
Havensport, . .	6	202	107
Carrol, ...	2	204	105
Winchester. . . .	6	290	99
Lockburn, . . .	11	221	88
Bloomfield, . . .	7	228	81
Circleville, . . .	8	236	73
Deer Creek, . . .	14	250	59
Chillicothe, . . .	8	258	51
Waverley, . . .	22	280	29
Jasper, ...	6	286	23
Brush Creek, . .	15	301	8
Portsmouth, . . .	8	309	0

MIAMI CANAL.

Cincinnati, . . .			178
Carthage, . . .	12	12	166

Names of Places.	Inter. Dist.	From Cin'ti.	From Junct.
Hamilton, . . .	16	28	150
Middletown, . .	14	42	136
Franklin, . . .	4	46	132
Miamiesburg, . .	5	51	127
Dayton, ...	15	66	112
Troy, ...	22	88	90
Piqua, ...	8	96	82
Loramies Creek, .	2	98	80
St. Mary's, . .	26	124	54
Junction, ...	54	178	0

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

From Manhattan to the Indiana State line.

To Toledo, ...	3	
' Maumee, ...	9	12
' Head of the Rapids,	18	30
' Defiance, ...	32	62
' Junction, ...	9	71
' State line, ...	16	87

STAGE ROUTS IN MICHIGAN.

From Detroit to Chicago, Illinois.		
To Ypsilanti, . . .	.	32
' Saline, ...	20	52
' Clinton, . . .	7	59
' Jonesville, . .	44	103
' Coldwater, . .	20	123
' Sherman, . . .	22	145
' Mottville, . . .	6	151
' Adamsville, . .	13	164
' Edwardsburg, .	5	169
' Bertrand, . . .	9	178
' La Porte, Ia., .	27	205
' Valparaiso, . .	21	226
' Chicago, Ill., . .	50	276

From L. Sandusky, O., to Det.		
To Perrysburg, . .	32	.
' Maumee, . . .	1	33
' Toledo, . . .	10	43
' Monroe, . . .	18	61
' Brownstown, .	18	79
' Detroit, . . .	23	102
From Monroe to Jackson.		
To Dundee, . . .	15	.
' Tecumseh, . .	16	31
' Clinton, . . .	6	37
' Napoleon, . .	16	53
' Jackson, . . .	12	65
From Toledo, by Rail-Road,		
To Adrian, . . .	33	.

STAGE ROUTS IN INDIANA.

From Indianapolis to Cincinnati, Ohio, via Brookville.

To Sugar Creek,	.	16
‘ Morristown,	11	27
‘ Burlington,	7	34
‘ Rushville,	8	42
‘ Laurel City,	17	59
‘ Brookville,	13	72
‘ New Trenton,	11	83
‘ Harrison,	6	89
‘ Miami,	7	96
‘ Cheviot,	7	103
‘ Cincinnati,	7	110

From Indianapolis to Cincinnati, via Lawrenceburg and Napoleon.

To New Bethel,	.	9
‘ Wrightsdale,	6	15
‘ Brandywine,	7	22
‘ Shelbyville,	5	27
‘ Middletown,	8	35
‘ St. Omer,	3½	38½
‘ Greensburg,	9½	48
‘ Napoleon,	13	61
‘ Laughery,	12	73
‘ Manchester,	8	81
‘ Lawrenceburg,	10	91
‘ Hardingsburg,	2½	93½
‘ Elizabethtown,	3½	97
‘ Cheviot,	11	108
‘ Cincinnati,	7	115

From Indianapolis to Madison.

To Greenwood,	.	11
‘ Franklin,	9	20
‘ Edinburg,	10	30
‘ Columbus,	11	41
‘ Scipio,	14	55

From Indianapolis to Madison.

‘ Vernon,	9	64
‘ Lancaster,	12	76
‘ Madison,	10	86

From Indianapolis to Fredonia.

To Far West,	.	16
‘ Martinsville,	13	29
‘ Bloomington,	19	48
‘ Springville,	19	67
‘ Bedford,	9	76
‘ Orleans,	14	90
‘ Paoli,	8	98
‘ Miltown,	19	117
‘ Levenworth,	10	127
‘ Fredonia,	4	131

From Indianapolis to Terre Haute.

To Bridgeport,	.	9
‘ Plainfield,	6	15
‘ Belleville,	5	20
‘ Stilesville,	8	28
‘ Mount Meridian,	8	36
‘ Putnamsville,	6	42
‘ Manhattan,	3	45
‘ Van Buren,	15	60
‘ Terre Haute,	11	71

From Indianapolis to Williamsport.

To Clermont,	.	9
‘ Brownsburg,	5	14
‘ Jamestown,	13	27
‘ Crawfordsville,	17	44
‘ Hillsboro,	12	56
‘ Rob Roy,	14	70
‘ Williamsport,	4	74

From Indianapolis to La Fayette.

To Piketon,	.		9
‘ Rodman's,	6		15
‘ Lebanon,	12		27
‘ Thorntown,	9		36
‘ Frankfort,	12		48
‘ Huntersville,	13		61
‘ Dayton,	5		66
‘ La Fayette,	8		74

From Indianapolis to South Bend.

To Augusta,	.		9
‘ Eagle Village,	5		14
‘ Northfield,	4		18
‘ Kirklin,	12		30
‘ Michigantown,	10		40
‘ Burlington,	11		51
‘ Deer Creek,	7		58
‘ Logansport,	10		68
‘ Meteor,	13		81
‘ Rochester,	11		92
‘ Chippewa,	3		95
‘ Sidney,	9		104
‘ Plymouth,	8		112
‘ South Bend,	24		136

From Indianapolis to Greenville, Ohio,

To Allisonville,	.		10
‘ Noblesville,	11		21
‘ Strawtown,	7		28
‘ Andersontown,	14		42
‘ Mill Creek,	5		47
‘ Yorktown,	7		54
‘ Muncietown,	6		68
‘ Windsor,	6		74
Winchester,	10		84
Greenville,	21		105

From Jeffersonville to Columbus.

To Hamburg,	.		9
‘ New Providence,	12		21
‘ Salem,	13		34
‘ Drusilla,	12		46
‘ Valonia,	6		52
‘ Brownstown,	3		55
‘ Rockford,	12		67
‘ Reddington,	5		72
‘ Azalia,	3		75
‘ Columbus,	9		84

From New Albany to Vincennes.

To Greenville,	.		12
‘ M'Callan's ⋈ R'ds,	7		19
‘ Fredericsburg,	9		24
‘ Paoli,	18		42
‘ Columbiaville,	17		59
‘ Mount Pleasant,	10		69
‘ Washington,	17		86
‘ Berrysville,	7		93
‘ Vincennes,	14		107

From Evansville to Logansport, via Vincennes, Terre Haute, and La Fayette.

To Sandersville,	.		10
‘ Princeton,	18		28
‘ Patoka,	3		31
‘ Vincennes,	20		51
‘ West Union,	14		65
‘ Carlisle,	8		73
‘ Merom,	11		84
‘ Turman's Creek,	9		93
‘ Prairie Creek,	7		100
‘ Honey Creek,	7		107
‘ Terre Haute,	7		114
‘ Otter Creek,	8		122
‘ Clinton,	6		128
‘ Montezuma,	10		138

From Evansville to Logansport, via Vincennes, Terre Haute, and La Fayette.		
‘ Newport, . . .	9	147
‘ Eugene, . . .	7	154
‘ Perrysville, . .	7	161
‘ Covington, . .	7	168
‘ Portland, . . .	7	175
‘ Williamsport, .	6	181
‘ Attica, ...	2	183
‘ Shawnee Prairie,	4	187
‘ Point Pleasant, .	8	195

From Evansville to Logansport, via Vincennes, Terre Haute, and La Fayette.		
‘ La Fayette, . .	11	206
‘ Battle Ground, .	8	214
‘ Americus, . .	4	218
‘ Delphi, . . .	7	225
‘ Pleasant Run, .	3	228
‘ Tiptonsport, . .	5	233
‘ Burnettsville, . .	4	237
‘ Amsterdam, . .	4	241
‘ Logansport, . .	8	294

STAGE ROUTS IN ILLINOIS.

From Springfield to St. Louis, Mo.		
To Sugar Creek, .	10	.
‘ Douglass, . . .	13	23
‘ Carlinville, . .	14	37
‘ Lincoln, . . .	21	58
‘ Edwardsville, .	18	76
‘ St. Louis, . . .	23	99

From Springfield to St. Louis, via Jacksonville, Carrollton, and Alton.		
To Berlin, . . .	14	.
‘ Jacksonville, . .	17	31
‘ Manchester, . .	15	46
‘ Carrollton, . .	18	64
‘ Jerseyville, . .	14	78
‘ Alton, ...	20	98
‘ St. Louis, by steam	25	123

From Springfield to Burlington, Iowa Ter.		
To Silvan Grove, .	30	.
‘ Beardstown, . .	17	47
‘ Rushville, . .	12	59

From Sprinfield to Burlington, Iowa Ter.		
‘ Brattleville, . .	13	72
‘ Macomb, . . .	12	84
‘ Shokoken, . .	28	112
‘ Burlington, . .	8	120

From Springfld to Vandalia.		
To Hillsboro, . . .	48	.
‘ Hurricane, . .	15	63
‘ Vandalia, . . .	12	75

From Springfield to Chicago, via Peoria and Ottawa.		
To Middletown, .	23	.
‘ Dillon, . . .	30	53
‘ Tremont, . . .	5	58
‘ Groveland, . .	6	64
‘ Peoria, . . .	7	71
‘ Little Detroit, .	5	76
‘ Black Partridge,	13	89
‘ Crow Meadow,	14	103
‘ Sandy Creek, .	7	110
‘ Vermillionville, .	17	127
‘ Ottawa, . . .	11	138
‘ Lisbon, . . .	17	155

From Springfield to Chicago, via Peoria and Ottama.		
‘ Plainfield, . .	24	179
‘ Du Page, . . .	8	187
‘ Cass, ...	9	196
‘ Chicago, . . .	22	118

From Springfield to Terre Haute, Ia.		
To Rochester, . .	8	.
‘ Edinburg, . .	19	27
‘ Shelbyville, . .	32	59
‘ Locust Grove, .	5	64
‘ Cochran’s Grove,	6	70
‘ Paradise, . . .	8	78
‘ Bethsaida, . .	8	86
‘ Cole. C. H., . .	8	94
‘ Bachelorsville, .	7	101
‘ Hitesville, . . .	5	106
‘ Grand View, . .	7	113
‘ Paris, ...	11	124
‘ Elbridge, . . .	9	133
‘ Terre Haute, .	11	144

From Vandalia to Terre Haute.		
To Cumberland, .	6	.
‘ Ewington, . .	17	23
‘ Woodbury, . .	22	45
‘ Greenup, . . .	7	52
‘ Martinsville, . .	16	68
‘ Marshall, . . .	12	80
‘ Terre Haute, .	16	96

From Vandalia to St. Louis.		
To Mulberry Grove,	10	.
‘ Greenville, . .	7	17
‘ Hickory Grove, .	9	26
‘ Silver Creek, .	17	43
‘ Collinsville, . .	10	53
‘ St. Louis, . . .	12	65

From Vincennes, Ia., to St. Louis, Mo.		
To Lawrenceville, .	10	.
‘ Maysville, . .	36	46
‘ Salem, . . .	30	76
‘ Carlyle, . . .	22	98
‘ Shoal Creek, .	8	106
‘ Aviston, . . .	7	113
‘ Lebanon, . . .	11	124
‘ Rock Spring, .	4	128
‘ Belleville, . . .	8	136
‘ St. Louis, Mo., .	15	151

From Vincennes Ia., to Juliet.		
To Russellville, . .	8	.
‘ Palestine, . . .	14	22
‘ Hutsonville, . .	8	30
‘ Fork, ...	5	35
‘ Darwin, . . .	8	43
‘ Livingston, . .	9	52
‘ Paris, ...	14	66
‘ Bloomfield, . .	12	78
‘ Georgetown, . .	15	93
‘ Danville, . . .	10	103
‘ North Fork, . .	15	118
‘ Driftwood, . .	22	140
‘ Iroquois, . . .	12	152
‘ Forked Creek, .	42	194
‘ Juliet, ...	19	213

From Shawneetown to St. Louis.		
To Equality, . . .	15	.
‘ Curran, . . .	11	26
‘ Fancy Farm, .	12	38
‘ Frankfort, . .	9	47
‘ Nashville, . . .	51	104
‘ Oakau, . . .	13	107
‘ Belleville, . . .	22	129
‘ St. Louis, . . .	15	144

From Kaskaskia to Salem.		
To Shannon’s Store,	16	.
‘ Elkhorn, . . .	16	32
‘ Nashville, . .	7	39
‘ Salem, . . .	31	70

From Kaskaskia to St. Louis.

To Prairie du Rocher,	13	.
‘ Waterloo, . . .	18	31
‘ Columbia, . .	7	38
‘ St. Louis, . .	15	53

From Alton to Carlyle.

To Upper Alton, .	2	.
‘ Edwardsville, .	11	13
‘ Clifton, . . .	23	36
‘ Shoal Creek, .	9	45
‘ Carlyle, . . .	8	53

From Jacksonville to Palmyra, Mo.

To Geneva, . . .	10	.
‘ Exeter, . . .	6	16
‘ Naples, . . .	7	23
‘ Griggsville, . .	7	30
‘ Liberty, . . .	25	55
‘ Quincy, . . .	14	69
‘ Palmyra, . . .	16	85

From Quincy to Peoria.

To Columbus, . .	15	.
‘ Clayton, . . .	11	26
‘ Mt. Sterling, . .	11	37
‘ Rushville, . .	16	53
‘ Washington, . .	14	67
‘ Lewistown, . .	15	82
‘ Canton, . . .	14	96
‘ Farmington, . .	10	106
‘ Peoria, . . .	23	129

From Peoria to Galena.

To Boyd's Grove, .	37	.
‘ Providence, . .	6	43
‘ Dixon's Ferry,	40	83
‘ Buffalo Grove, .	12	95
‘ Cherry Grove, .	16	111
‘ Apple River, . .	21	132
‘ Galena, . . .	18	150

From Peoria to Oquawka.

To Knoxville, . .	43	.
‘ Monmouth, . .	20	63
‘ Oquawka, . .	17	80

From Rushville to Galena.

To Brattleville, . .	14	.
‘ Walker's Grove,	6	20
‘ Macomb, . . .	7	27
‘ Monmouth, . .	33	60
‘ Spring Grove, .	7	67
‘ Stephenson, . .	40	107
‘ Port Byron, . .	18	125
‘ Port Newberry, .	15	140
‘ Savannah, . .	23	160
‘ Galena, . . .	30	93

From Chicago to Galena.

To Belvidere, . . .	70	.
‘ Galena, . . .	80	150

From Chicago to Galena, via Dixon's Ferry.

To Brush Hill, . .	16	.
‘ Naperville, . .	12	28
‘ Aurora, . . .	12	40
‘ Dixon's Ferry, .	65	105
‘ Galena, . . .	74	179

STAGE ROUTS IN MISSOURI.

From St. Louis to St. Francisville.

To St. Charles,	20	.
‘ Willsburg,	8	28
‘ Flint Hill,	16	44
‘ Troy,	10	54
‘ Auburn,	10	64
‘ Bowling Green,	21	85
‘ Frankfort,	14	99
‘ New London,	8	107
‘ Hannibal,	6	113
‘ Palmyra,	10	123
‘ La Grange,	18	141
‘ Monticello,	13	154
‘ Barnesview,	13	167
‘ St. Francisville,	13	180

From St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

To St. Charles,	20	.
‘ Gallatin,	21	41
‘ Warrenton,	17	58
‘ Danville,	23	81
‘ Fulton,	25	106
‘ Columbia,	24	130
‘ Fayette,	25	155
‘ Keytesville,	29	184
‘ Carrollton,	32	216
‘ Richmond,	30	246

From St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

‘ Liberty,	29	275
‘ Fort Levenworth,	35	310

From St. Louis to Independence.

To Union,	53	.
‘ Mount Sterling,	37	90
‘ Jefferson City,	37	127
‘ Booneville,	40	167
‘ Jonesboro,	24	181
‘ Lexington,	45	226
‘ Independence,	40	266

From St. Louis to N. Madrid.

To Herculaneum,	30	.
‘ Potosi,	37	67
‘ Farmington,	23	90
‘ Frederickton,	17	107
‘ Jackson,	40	147
‘ Cape Girardeau,	10	157
‘ Benton,	15	172
‘ New Madrid,	43	215

From St. Louis to Jefferson City, via Fulton.

To Fulton,	106	.
‘ Bloomfield,	11	117
‘ Jefferson City,	11	128

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